



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

BENNIE G. THOMPSON
SECOND DISTRICT
MISSISSIPPI

2432 RAYBURN BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515-2402
(202) 225-5876

Dear Local Elected Official:

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Economic Stimulus Package) was signed into law by President Barack Obama on February 17, 2009.

Federal agencies responsible for managing the stimulus funding will only have a few weeks to make guidelines available for state and local units of government on the grant processes and how much disbursements communities are slated to receive.

Very soon, federal agencies -- such as the Departments of Education; Health and Human Services; and Energy -- will decide who will be awarded grants and contracts. At times the money will go to a state government; other times, the funds will go directly to a school, hospital, contractor, or other organization.

I have put together preliminary guidelines to share with local elected officials and local law enforcement on how to prepare for and begin submitting appropriate paperwork to access this much needed funding to stimulate our economy.

KEEP THE FAITH,

Bennie G. Thompson
Member of Congress

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United States Representative **Bennie G. Thompson**

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Background:

Nearly 3.6 million Americans have lost their jobs this past year -- and millions more are working harder in jobs that pay less and come with fewer benefits. Nearly \$8 trillion in wealth has been lost in the stock market, including the retirement savings of many American families. And the economic news continues to worsen, with some noting that we are facing the "the bleakest economic outlook since World War II."

The 111th Congress in partnership with President Obama put together the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) to create and save 3.5 million jobs over two years, and reinvest in our future by rebuilding our infrastructure from bridges to broadband, making our health care system more efficient and cost-effective, modernizing our schools for 21st century learning, and investing in a cleaner and more efficient energy future.

The following economic issues are to be addressed by the ARRA:

1. JOB LOSSES & ECONOMIC CONTRACTION
2. UNEMPLOYMENT & UNDEREMPLOYMENT (GREEN JOBS ECONOMY)
3. CONSUMER SPENDING & LENDING CONTRACTION
4. DECLINING FAMILY INCOME & BENEFITS
5. RISING HEALTH AND EDUCATION COSTS
6. GROWING BANKRUPTCIES & CONSUMER DEBT
7. MANUFACTURING CONTRACTION & INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTING
8. AUTO SALES & BUSINESS ACTIVITY CONTRACTION
9. HOUSING FORECLOSURES

Purpose & Objectives:

This legislation will create and save jobs; help state and local governments with their budget shortfalls to prevent deep cuts in basic services such as health, education, and law enforcement; cut taxes for working families and invest in the long-term health of our economy. We do all of this with unprecedented accountability, oversight and transparency so the American people know their money is being invested responsibly.

Key policy provisions:

1. ARRA provides for quick-start activities. For infrastructure investment funds, recipients of funds provided in this Act should give preference to activities that can be started and completed expeditiously, with a goal of using at least 50 percent for activities that can be initiated within 120 days of enactment. Also recipients should use grant funds in a manner that maximizes job creation and economic benefit.
2. ARRA provides that funds appropriated in this Act shall be available until September 30, 2010, unless expressly provided otherwise in this Act.
3. ARRA provides for specific wage rate requirements. All laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors on projects funded directly by or assisted in whole or in part by and through the Federal government pursuant to this Act shall be paid not less than the wages prevailing in the locality for similar projects as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act.
4. ARRA provides additional funding distribution and. assurance of the appropriate use of funds. Not later than 45 days after the enactment of this Act, the governor of each state shall certify that the state will request and use funds provided by this Act to the state and its agencies. If funds made available to a state, in any division of this Act are not accepted for use by its governor, then acceptance by the state legislature, by adoption of a concurrent resolution, shall be sufficient to provide funding to the state. After adoption of a concurrent resolution, funding to the State will be for distribution to local governments, councils of governments, public entities, and public-private entities within the State, either by formula or at the State's discretion.
5. ARRA makes various findings regarding the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). In addition, this section provides that adequate resources within this Act must be devoted to ensuring that NEPA reviews are completed expeditiously. The President shall report quarterly to the appropriate congressional committees regarding NEPA requirements and documentation for projects funded in this Act.
6. ARRA prohibits the use of funds for contracts and grants not awarded in accordance with the Federal Property and Administration Services Act, or chapter 137 of title 10, United States Code and Federal Acquisition Regulation, or as otherwise authorized by statute. The provision is not intended to override other specific statutory authorizations for procurement, including the Small Business Act and the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act. (DBE contracting).
7. ARRA set-aside 10% of all economic development assistance money for area with persistent poverty over 30 years-census track designation.
8. ARRA sets-aside 30% of Hwy Funds to be spend in large cities with high unemployment

9. ARRA place first priority for Hwy funds to be given to area with high unemployment and poverty via sub-allocation grants.
 10. ARRA sets-aside 40% of clean water monies for economically distressed areas and makes those areas available for loan/grant flexibility.
 11. ARRA sets-aside \$20 million dollars for minority and woman construction apprenticeship and training programs.
 12. ARRA sets-aside \$20 million dollars for DBEs surety bonding support.
 13. ARRA increases the statutory limit on the public debt by \$789 billion, from \$11.315 trillion to \$12.104 trillion.
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Tax:

1. “Making Work Pay” Tax Credit. The bill would cut taxes for more than 95% of working families in the United States. For 2009 and 2010, the bill would provide a refundable tax credit of up to \$400 for working individuals and \$800 for working families. This tax credit would be calculated at a rate of 6.2% of earned income, and would phase out for taxpayers with adjusted gross income in excess of \$75,000 (\$150,000 for married couples filing jointly). Taxpayers can receive this benefit through a reduction in the amount of income tax that is withheld from their paychecks, or through claiming the credit on their tax returns.
2. Economic Recovery Payment to Recipients of Social Security, SSI, Railroad Retirement and Veterans Disability Compensation Benefits. The bill would provide a one-time payment of \$250 to retirees, disabled individuals and SSI recipients receiving benefits from the Social Security Administration, Railroad Retirement beneficiaries, and disabled veterans receiving benefits from the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. The one-time payment is a reduction to any allowable Making Work Pay credit.
3. Refundable Credit for Certain Federal and State Pensioners. The bill would provide a one-time refundable tax credit of \$250 in 2009 to certain government retirees who are not eligible for Social Security benefits. This one-time credit is a reduction to any allowable Making Work Pay credit.
4. Increase in Earned Income Tax Credit. The bill would temporarily increase the earned income tax credit for working families with three or more children. Under current law, working families with two or more children currently qualify for an earned income tax credit equal to forty percent (40%) of the family’s first \$12,570 of earned income. This credit is subject to a phase-out for working families with adjusted gross income in excess of \$16,420 (\$19,540 for married

couples filing jointly). The bill would increase the earned income tax credit to forty-five percent (45%) of the family's first \$12,570 of earned income for families with three or more children and would increase the beginning point of the phase-out range for all married couples filing a joint return (regardless of the number of children) by \$1,880.

5. Increase Eligibility for the Refundable Portion of Child Credit. The bill would increase the eligibility for the refundable child tax credit in 2009 and 2010. For 2008, the child tax credit is refundable to the extent of 15 percent of the taxpayer's earned income in excess of \$8,500. The bill would reduce this floor for 2009 and 2010 to \$3,000.
6. "American Opportunity" Education Tax Credit. The bill would provide financial assistance for individuals seeking a college education. For 2009 and 2010, the bill would provide taxpayers with a new "American Opportunity" tax credit of up to \$2,500 of the cost of tuition and related expenses paid during the taxable year. Under this new tax credit, taxpayers will receive a tax credit based on one hundred percent (100%) of the first \$2,000 of tuition and related expenses (including books) paid during the taxable year and twenty-five percent (25%) of the next \$2,000 of tuition and related expenses paid during the taxable year. Forty percent (40%) of the credit would be refundable. This tax credit will be subject to a phase-out for taxpayers with adjusted gross income in excess of \$80,000 (\$160,000 for married couples filing jointly).
7. Refundable First-time Home Buyer Credit. Last year, Congress provided taxpayers with a refundable tax credit that was equivalent to an interest-free loan equal to 10 percent of the purchase of a home (up to \$7,500) by first-time home buyers. The provision applies to homes purchased on or after April 9, 2008 and before July 1, 2009. Taxpayers receiving this tax credit are currently required to repay any amount received under this provision back to the government over 15 years in equal installments, or, if earlier, when the home is sold. The credit phases out for taxpayers with adjusted gross income in excess of \$75,000 (\$150,000 in the case of a joint return). The bill eliminates the repayment obligation for taxpayers that purchase homes after January 1, 2009, increases the maximum value of the credit to \$8,000, and removes the prohibition on financing by mortgage revenue bonds, and extends the availability of the credit for homes purchased before December 1, 2009. The provision would retain the credit recapture if the house is sold within three years of purchase.
8. Sales Tax Deduction for Vehicle Purchases. The bill provides all taxpayers with a deduction for State and local sales and excise taxes paid on the purchase of new cars, light truck, recreational vehicles, and motorcycles through 2009. This deduction is subject to a phase-out for taxpayers with adjusted gross income in excess of \$125,000 (\$250,000 in the case of a joint return).
9. Temporary Suspension of Taxation of Unemployment Benefits. Under current law, all federal unemployment benefits are subject to taxation. The average unemployment benefit is

approximately \$300 per month. The proposal temporarily suspends federal income tax on the first \$2,400 of unemployment benefits per recipient. Any unemployment benefits over \$2,400 will be subject to federal income tax. This proposal is in effect for taxable year 2009.

10. **Extension of Bonus Depreciation.** Businesses are allowed to recover the cost of capital expenditures over time according to a depreciation schedule. Last year, Congress temporarily allowed businesses to recover the costs of capital expenditures made in 2008 faster than the ordinary depreciation schedule would allow by permitting these businesses to immediately write-off fifty percent of the cost of depreciable property (e.g., equipment, tractors, wind turbines, solar panels, and computers) acquired in 2008 for use in the United States. The bill would extend this temporary benefit for capital expenditures incurred in 2009.
11. **Extension of Enhanced Small Business Expensing.** In order to help small businesses quickly recover the cost of certain capital expenses, small business taxpayers may elect to write-off the cost of these expenses in the year of acquisition in lieu of recovering these costs over time through depreciation. Until the end of 2010, small business taxpayers are allowed to write-off up to \$125,000 (indexed for inflation) of capital expenditures subject to a phase-out once capital expenditures exceed \$500,000 (indexed for inflation). Last year, Congress temporarily increased the amount that small businesses could write-off for capital expenditures incurred in 2008 to \$250,000 and increased the phase-out threshold for 2008 to \$800,000. The bill would extend these temporary increases for capital expenditures incurred in 2009.
12. **5-Year Carryback of Net Operating Losses for Small Businesses.** Under current law, net operating losses (“NOLs”) may be carried back to the two taxable years before the year that the loss arises (the “NOL carryback period”) and carried forward to each of the succeeding twenty taxable years after the year that the loss arises. For 2008, the bill would extend the maximum NOL carryback period from two years to five years for small businesses with gross receipts of \$15 million or less.
13. **Incentives to Hire Unemployed Veterans and Disconnected Youth.** Under current law, businesses are allowed to claim a work opportunity tax credit equal to 40 percent of the first \$6,000 of wages paid to employees of one of nine targeted groups. The bill would create two new targeted groups of prospective employees: (1) unemployed veterans; and (2) disconnected youth. An individual would qualify as an unemployed veteran if they were discharged or released from active duty from the Armed Forces during the five-year period prior to hiring and received unemployment compensation for more than four weeks during the year before being hired. An individual qualifies as a disconnected youth if they are between the ages of 16 and 25 and have not been regularly employed or attended school in the past 6 months.

14. **Recovery Zone Bonds.** The bill would create a new category of tax credit bonds for investment in economic recovery zones. The bill would authorize \$10 billion in recovery zone economic development bonds and \$15 billion in recovery zone facility bonds. These bonds could be issued during 2009 and 2010. Each state would receive a share of the national allocation based on that state's job losses in 2008 as a percentage of national job losses in 2008 (each state will receive a minimum allocation of these bonds). These allocations would be sub-allocated to local municipalities. Municipalities receiving an allocation of these bonds would be permitted to use these bonds to invest in infrastructure, job training, education, and economic development in areas within the boundaries of the State, city or county (as the case may be) that has significant poverty, unemployment or home foreclosures.
15. **Infrastructure Financing Tools—De Minimis Safe Harbor Exception for Tax-Exempt Interest Expense for Financial Institutions.** Under current law, financial institutions are not allowed to take a deduction for the portion of their interest expense that is allocable to such institution's investments in tax-exempt municipal bonds. In determining the portion of interest expense that is allocable to investments in tax-exempt municipal bonds, the bill would exclude investments in tax-exempt municipal bonds issued during 2009 and 2010 to the extent that these investments constitute less than two percent (2%) of the average adjusted bases of all the assets of the financial institution.
16. **Modification of Small Issuer Exception to Tax-Exempt Interest Expense Allocation Rules for Financial Institutions.** As described above, financial institutions are not allowed to take a deduction for the portion of their interest expense that is allocable to such institution's investments in tax-exempt municipal bonds. For purposes of this interest disallowance rule, bonds that are issued by a "qualified small issuers" are not taken into account as investments in tax-exempt municipal bonds. Under current law, a "qualified small issuer" is defined as any issuer that reasonably anticipates that the amount of its tax-exempt obligations (other than certain private activity bonds) will not exceed \$10,000,000. The bill would increase this dollar threshold to \$30,000,000 when determining whether a tax-exempt obligation issued in 2009 and 2010 qualifies for this small issuer exception. The small issuer exception would also apply to an issue if all of the ultimate borrowers in such issue would separately qualify for the exception. For these purposes, the issuer of a qualified 501(c)(3) bond shall be deemed to be the ultimate borrower on whose behalf a bond was issued.
17. **Eliminate Costs Imposed on State and Local Governments by the Alternative Minimum Tax.** The alternative minimum tax (AMT) can increase the costs of issuing tax-exempt private activity bonds imposed on State and local governments. Under current law, interest on tax-exempt private activity bonds is generally subject to the AMT. This limits the marketability of these

bonds and, therefore, forces State and local governments to issue these bonds at higher interest rates. Last year, Congress excluded one category of private activity bonds (i.e., tax-exempt housing bonds) from the AMT. The bill would exclude the remaining categories of private activity bonds from the AMT if the bond is issued in 2009 or 2010. The bill also allows AMT relief for current refunding of private activity bonds issued after 2003 and refunded during 2009 and 2010.

18. **Qualified School Construction Bonds.** The bill creates a new category of tax credit bonds for the construction, rehabilitation, or repair of public school facilities or for the acquisition of land on which a public school facility will be constructed. There is a national limitation on the amount of qualified school construction bonds that may be issued by State and local governments of \$22 billion (\$11 billion allocated initially in 2009 and the remainder allocated in 2010). There is a national limitation on the amount of qualified school construction bonds that may be issued by Indian tribal governments of \$400 million (\$200 million allocated initially in 2009 and the remainder allocated in 2010).
19. **Extension and Increase in Authorization for Qualified Zone Academy Bonds (QZABs).** The bill would allow an additional \$1.4 billion of QZAB issuing authority to State and local governments in 2009 and 2010, which can be used to finance renovations, equipment purchases, developing course material, and training teachers and personnel at a qualified zone academy. In general, a qualified zone academy is any public school (or academic program within a public school) below college level that is located in an empowerment zone or enterprise community and is designed to cooperate with businesses to enhance the academic curriculum and increase graduation and employment rates. QZABs are a form of tax credit bonds which offer the holder a Federal tax credit instead of interest.
20. **Tax Credit Bond Option for State and Local Governments (“Build America Bonds”).** The Federal government provides significant financial support to State and local governments through the federal tax exemption for interest on municipal bonds. Both tax credit bonds and tax-exempt bonds provide a subsidy to municipalities by reducing the cash interest payments that a State or local government must make on its debt. Tax credit bonds differ from tax-exempt bonds in two principal ways: (1) interest paid on tax credit bonds is taxable; and (2) a portion of the interest paid on tax credit bonds takes the form of a Federal tax credit. The Federal tax credit offsets a portion of the cash interest payment that the State or local government would otherwise need to make on the borrowing. For 2009 and 2010, the bill would provide State and local governments with the option of issuing a tax credit bond instead of a tax-exempt governmental obligation bond. Because the market for tax credits is currently small given current economic conditions, the bill would allow the State or local government to elect to receive a direct payment

21. **Tax Credits for Energy-Efficient Improvements to Existing Homes.** The bill would extend the tax credits for improvements to energy-efficient existing homes through 2010. Under current law, individuals are allowed a tax credit equal to ten percent (10%) of the amount paid or incurred by the taxpayer for qualified energy efficiency improvements installed during the taxable year. This tax credit is capped at \$50 for any advanced main air circulating fan, \$150 for any qualified natural gas, propane, oil furnace or hot water boiler, and \$300 for any item of energy-efficient building property. For 2009 and 2010, the bill would increase the amount of the tax credit to thirty percent (30%) of the amount paid or incurred by the taxpayer for qualified energy efficiency improvements during the taxable year. The bill would also eliminate the property-by-property dollar caps on this tax credit and provide an aggregate \$1,500 cap on all property qualifying for the credit. The bill would update the energy-efficiency standards of the property qualifying for the credit.
22. **Treasury Department Low-Income Housing Grants in Lieu of Tax Credits.** Under current law, taxpayers are allowed to claim a low-income housing tax credit for certain investments made in low-income housing. These tax credits help attract private capital to invest in the construction, acquisition, or rehabilitation of qualified low-income housing buildings. Current economic conditions have severely undermined the effectiveness of these tax credits. As a result, the bill would allow taxpayers to receive a grant from the Treasury Department in lieu of tax credits. Under this provision, States housing agencies would receive a grant equal to up to eighty-five percent (85%) of forty percent (40%) of the state's low-income housing tax credit allocation in lieu of the low-income housing tax credits they would have received. The subawards are subject to the same requirements (including rent, income, and use restrictions on such buildings) as the low-income housing tax credit allocations. The grant program would apply to each state's 2009 low-income housing tax credit allocation.
23. **Extension of Emergency Unemployment Compensation.** Through December 31, 2009, the bill continues the Emergency Unemployment Compensation program, which provides up to 33 weeks of extended unemployment benefits to workers exhausting their regular benefits. This provision is estimated to cost \$26.96 billion. **Increase in Unemployment Compensation Benefits.** The bill increases unemployment weekly benefits by an additional \$25 through 2009.
24. **Unemployment Compensation Modernization.** The bill provides one-time grants to reward and encourage States enacting specific reforms designed to increase UC coverage among low-wage, part-time and other jobless workers, as well as provides an additional \$500 million in administrative funding to all States.

25. Temporary Assistance to States with Advances to Unemployment Trust Funds. The bill temporarily waives interest payments and the accrual in interest on loans received by state unemployment trust funds through December 31, 2010.
26. Additional Unemployment Provisions. Additional provisions extend unemployment compensation for 13 weeks to railroad workers, who are not included in the Federal/state unemployment system (this provision is estimated to cost \$21 million), and provide temporary federal assistance to states for the administration of the Extended Benefits program (this provision is estimated to cost \$138 million). Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Contingency Fund: The bill creates through FY 2010 a capped, temporary TANF Emergency Contingency Fund to provide states with relief during this recession.
27. Extension of TANF Supplemental Grants. Through FY 2010, the bill provides additional assistance to qualifying states with high population growth and/or increased poverty at the same amount awarded in FY 2009.
28. Premium Subsidies for COBRA Continuation Coverage for Unemployed Workers. Recession-related job loss threatens health coverage for many families. To help people maintain coverage, the bill provides a 65% subsidy for COBRA continuation premiums for up to 9 months for workers who have been involuntarily terminated, and for their families. This subsidy also applies to health care continuation coverage if required by states for small employers. With COBRA premiums averaging more than \$1000 a month, this assistance is vitally important. To qualify for premium assistance, a worker must be involuntarily terminated between September 1, 2008 and December 31, 2009. The subsidy would terminate upon offer of any new employer-sponsored health care coverage or Medicare eligibility. Workers who were involuntarily terminated between September 1, 2008 and enactment, but failed to initially elect COBRA because it was unaffordable, would be given an additional 60 days to elect COBRA and receive the subsidy. To ensure that this assistance is targeted at workers who are most in need, participants must attest that their same year income will not exceed \$125,000 for individuals and \$250,000 for families. The Joint Committee on Taxation estimates that this provision would help 7 million people maintain their health insurance by providing a vital bridge for workers who have been forced out of their jobs in this recession.
29. Temporary Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) Increase. The bill increases FMAP funding for a 27-month period beginning 10/1/2008 through 12/31/2010, with an across-the-board increase to all states of 6.2% and a similar increase for territories. A bonus structure (in addition to the across-the-board increase) provides an additional decrease in State financial obligations for Medicaid based on increases in the State's unemployment rate. States will also be required to maintain effort on eligibility.

30. Temporary Increase in Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments. The bill increases states' FY2009 annual DSH allotments by 2.5 percent, and increases states' FY 2010 by 2.5 percent above the new FY2009 DSH allotment. After FY2010, states' annual DSH allotments would return to 100% of the annual DSH allotments as determined under current law.
31. Funding for Health Information Technology (IT) through Medicare and Medicaid Incentives. This bill promotes the use of health information technology (health IT), such as electronic health records, by: requiring the government to take a leadership role to develop standards by 2010 that allow for the nationwide electronic exchange and use of health information to improve quality and coordination of care; investing \$19 billion in health information technology infrastructure and Medicare and Medicaid incentives to encourage doctors, hospitals, and other providers to use health IT to electronically exchange patients' health information; and strengthening Federal privacy and security law to protect identifiable health information from misuse as the health care sector increases use of health IT. If the bill is enacted, approximately 90% of doctors and 70% of hospitals would adopt and use certified electronic health records within the next decade, according to the Congressional Budget Office. In turn, that would save the government more than \$12 billion (through reduced spending on Medicare, Medicaid, and other programs) and generate additional savings throughout the health sector through improvements in quality of care, care coordination, and reductions in medical errors and duplicative care. The estimated net cost of this provision is \$17.2 billion; in addition, \$2 billion for affiliated grants and loans is available through discretionary funding.
32. Expansion of Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Programs: The bill significantly expands current Trade Adjustment Assistance Programs. Among other things, it extends TAA to trade-affected services sector workers and workers affected by offshoring or outsourcing to all countries, including China or India. It increases training funds available to states by 160 percent to \$575 million per fiscal year, creates a new TAA program for trade-affected communities, allows for automatic TAA eligibility for workers suffering from import surges and unfair trade, makes training, healthcare and reemployment TAA benefits more accessible and flexible, and improves the TAA for Firms and TAA for Farmers programs. It reauthorizes all TAA programs (which expired December 31, 2007) through December 31, 2010. This proposal is estimated to cost \$1.6 billion. Duty Refund Recollection: The bill prohibits U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) from demanding that U.S. lumber, steel, and other companies repay duties that CBP collected on Canadian and Mexican imports, and then distributed to the companies between 2001 and 2005.

Science:

1. The National Science Foundation (NSF) will receive funding that will go immediately to fund grants that have already been through the merit-review process, both new awards or increases for current grants. Other funding will support Science, Technology, Engineer, and Mathematics (STEM) education programs, and allow for much-needed equipment and facilities construction.
 2. The funding for the Department of Energy Office of Science will put scientists and engineers to work advancing our energy independence and protecting our environment by researching materials science, climate science, carbon sequestration, biofuels, advanced computing, fusion energy, high-energy physics, and nuclear physics. The investments will include much-needed lab and instrumentation upgrades.
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Small business:

1. ARRA will make affordable credit available to small businesses. The legislation will reduce to zero the fees on SBA-backed loans. This will immediately make credit more affordable for small firms. Importantly, we were able to ensure the priority for the fee reduction program is small business owners.
2. ARRA raises the portion of a loan that the Small Business Administration may guarantee. Raising the guarantee directly encourages banks to lend, opening lines of credit to small businesses.
3. ARRA contains provisions to unfreeze the secondary market for SBA-backed loans. With the secondary market frozen, banks have been stuck with loans on their books, preventing them from lending to small businesses. Fixing the secondary market will allow credit to flow and small firms to make investments that create jobs.
4. ARRA will help small firms that are struggling with existing debt. The measure will establish a new ‘Small Business Stabilization Financing Program’ program at SBA. This program will provide crucial support to those small businesses that are having trouble making payments.
5. ARRA will also allow small firms to refinance existing debt through the SBA’s 504 lending program. This will make debt more manageable for struggling firms.
6. ARRA will spur investment in high-growth, small firms. Specifically, the bill will streamline the Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) program to allow them to invest more flexibly. Simply put, SBIC’s will be able to invest more in firms already in their portfolios and expand their portfolios to invest in more firms.

7. ARRA provide \$15 million to the SBA's surety bond program, including larger bonding authority, to help small firms obtain construction related projects.
 8. ARRA provide \$30 million for the SBA's microloan program, which provides loans and technical assistance for low income entrepreneurs and laid-off workers who are starting their own business.
 9. Rural Business-Cooperative Service: \$150 million for rural business grants and loans to guarantee \$2.99 billion in loans for rural businesses at a time of unprecedented demand due to the credit crunch. Private sector lenders are increasingly turning to this program to help businesses get access to capital.
 10. Economic Development Assistance: \$150 million to address long-term economic distress in urban industrial cores and rural areas distributed based on need and ability to create jobs and attract private investment. EDA leverages \$10 in private investments for \$1 in federal funds.
 11. Community Development Financial Institutions: \$100 million to help spur economic development and low-cost financial services in underserved communities.
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Housing:

1. ARRA allows the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development will have discretion to set higher FHA and GSE loan limits in subareas.
2. ARRA raises FHA reverse mortgage HECM national loan limit from \$417,000 to \$625,500.
3. ARRA provides \$2 billion for the Neighborhood Stabilization Program ("NSP") to rehabilitate abandoned and foreclosed properties in communities hardest hit by the foreclosure crisis. Requires states, localities and nonprofits to use these funds in a timely manner. NSP housing rehabilitation activities will also help to spur economic recovery by generating skilled and unskilled jobs and preserving the local tax base.
4. ARRA under the Neighborhood Stabilization Program also includes important renter protections. Bona fide tenants in properties acquired with NSP funds are given a minimum of 90 days notice before eviction and the right to remain in the property for the remainder of the lease, subject only to the right of the new owner to occupy the property.
5. ARRA provides \$1.5 billion for Emergency Shelter Grants for short-term rental assistance in finding housing to keep families and individuals from becoming homeless.
6. ARRA provides additional support for the Low Income Housing Tax Credit program to address market dislocations that threaten to prevent the construction and rehabilitation of tens of thousands of affordable rental housing units, the bill provides \$2.25 billion in grants to

supplement the housing tax credit program and offers states the flexibility to exchange up to 40% of tax credits in 2009 plus unused credits from 2008 for upfront cash grants. (mention TARP additions)

7. ARRA \$1 billion in CDBG formula grants to states and localities for use for housing and community development
8. ARRA provides \$4 billion in Public Housing Capital
9. ARRA provides \$250 million for public housing Assisted Retrofit Grants (boiler, piping, etc)
10. ARRA provides \$100 million for Lead Paint Prevention
11. Rural Housing Insurance Fund: \$200 million to support \$11 billion in direct loans and loan guarantees to help rural families and individuals buy homes during the credit crunch. Last year these programs received a record number of applications.
12. Rural Community Facilities: \$130 million to support grants and loans to rural areas for critical community facilities, such as for healthcare, education, fire and rescue, day care, community centers, and libraries. There are over \$1.2 billion in applications pending.

Education and Labor:

1. ARRA provides \$53.6 billion state stabilization fund to help states prevent cutbacks, layoffs, create jobs by modernizing schools and colleges and meet other needs.

\$39.5 billion for local school districts and public colleges and universities;

- Require states to meet certain criteria in order to be eligible for funds, including:
- Maintain their FY06 education funding levels
- Address teacher distribution inequities to ensure every classroom has a qualified, effective teacher
- Establish a longitudinal data system to help teachers gauge students' progress in real time and lay groundwork for use of growth models for accountability
- Develop fairer and better assessments for students to measure critical thinking, problem solving and other complex skills students will need in today's world.
- Improve state educational standards for students
- Comply with school improvement provisions of current law

Includes \$5 billion for bonus grants to states for making progress in these key areas.

2. ARRA provides \$13 billion in Title I – which goes to educate low-income students – for school districts and \$12.2 billion in IDEA funding to help districts educate students with disabilities.
3. ARRA provides \$2.1 billion for Head Start and Early Head Start, to expand critical early education opportunities for an additional 124,000 low-income infants and children. According to estimates, this will also create 50,000 new early education jobs.
4. ARRA provides \$2 billion for Child Care Development Block Grants to provide child care services to an additional 300,000 low-income children while their parents are at work.
5. ARRA provides \$500 increase in the Pell Grant scholarship for the next school year – a boost that will benefit up to seven million students. In FY 2006, almost 75 percent of Pell Grant recipients had family incomes of \$30,000 or below.
6. ARRA creates a new \$2,500 tuition tax credit to help an additional four million students families pay for college.
7. ARRA provides \$4 billion for job training programs to help prepare laid-off, adult, Youthbuild, and younger workers prepare for jobs in emerging industries including green jobs.
8. ARRA provides \$500 million to help prepare Americans with disabilities for employment.
9. ARRA provides \$120 million to provide community service jobs to an additional 24,000 low-income older Americans.
10. ARRA provides \$500 million to help states place unemployed workers in new jobs.

Transportation and Infrastructure:

1. ARRA provides a total of \$64.1 billion of infrastructure investment to enhance the safety, security, and efficiency of our highway, transit, rail, aviation, environmental, inland waterways, public buildings, and maritime transportation infrastructure.
 - Federal-aid Highway formula (\$26.8 billion),
 - Transit Urban and Rural formula (\$6.9 billion),
 - Fixed-Guideway Modernization formula (\$750 million)
 - New Starts grants (\$750 million)
 - High-speed Rail and Intercity Passenger Rail grants (\$8 billion)

- Surface grants for highway, bridge, public transit, intercity passenger rail, freight rail, and port infrastructure grants (\$1.5 billion)
 - Superfund grants (\$600 million)
 - Brownfields grants (\$100 million)
-

Telecom:

1). ARRA creates a new Broadband Technology Opportunities Program within the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (“NTIA”) of the Department of Commerce. The new grant program will distribute \$4.7 billion to fund the deployment of broadband infrastructure in unserved and underserved areas in the country, and to help facilitate broadband use and adoption. An additional \$2.5 billion in loans and grants will be administered by the Rural Utilities Service.

-- Any entity is eligible to apply for a grant, including municipalities, public/private partnerships, and private companies, so long as the entity can comply with the grant conditions. Applicants must put forth 20% of the proposed project’s total cost, subject to a financial hardship waiver.

--Grant recipients must agree to abide by a set of conditions, including adhering to a build out schedule, to interconnection and non-discrimination requirements as established by NTIA, and to the principles contained in the Federal Communications Commission’s Broadband Policy Statement.

Clean Water Programs:

1. Clean Water State Revolving Fund: \$4 billion for loans to help communities upgrade wastewater treatment systems. EPA estimates a \$388 billion funding gap. The Association of State and Interstate Water Pollution Control Administrators found that 26 states have \$10 billion in approved water projects.
 2. Drinking Water State Revolving Fund: \$2 billion for loans for drinking water infrastructure. EPA estimates there is a \$274 billion funding gap.
 3. Rural Water and Waste Disposal: \$1.38 billion to support \$3.8 billion in grants and loans to help communities fund drinking water and wastewater treatment systems. In 2008, there were \$2.4 billion in requests for water and waste loans and \$990 million for water and waste grants went unfunded.
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Environment:

1. Nuclear Waste Cleanup: \$6 billion for nuclear waste cleanup at sites contaminated by the nation's past nuclear activities. Accelerating the completion of projects creates jobs and reduces long-term costs.
-

Food Stamp (or Supplemental Nutrition Assistance) Program:

1. The economic recovery package includes \$20 billion for the Food Stamp Program (recently renamed the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program). Most of this amount (about \$19 billion) would be used to fund a 13.6 percent increase to maximum food stamp benefits, which would go into effect in April 2009. (The new level will stay in place in subsequent years until the program's regular annual inflation adjustments overtake the benefit increase.) All food stamp households — currently about 14 million households containing more than 31 million individuals — will benefit from the increase.
 2. The package also would provide \$290.5 million in administrative funds to states to implement the change and help manage rising caseloads during the recession (another \$4.5 million would go to USDA for administrative costs), suspend for 18 months the three-month time limit on assistance that many unemployed childless adults.
-

Healthcare:

1. Prevention and Wellness Fund: \$1 billion to fight preventable chronic diseases, the leading cause of deaths in the U.S., and infectious diseases. Preventing disease rather than treating illnesses is the most effective way to reduce healthcare costs. This includes hospital infection prevention, immunization programs, and evidence-based disease prevention.
2. Healthcare Effectiveness Research: \$1.1 billion for Healthcare Research and Quality programs to compare the effectiveness of different medical treatments. Finding out what works best and educating patients and doctors will improve treatment.
3. Community Health Centers: \$2 billion to increase the number of uninsured Americans who receive quality healthcare and renovate clinics and make health information technology improvements. More than 400 applications submitted earlier this year for new or expanded CHC sites remain unfunded.

4. Training Primary Care Providers: \$500 million to address shortages and prepare our country for universal healthcare by training primary healthcare providers including doctors, dentists, and nurses as well as helping pay medical school expenses for students who agree to practice in underserved communities through the National Health Service Corps.
 5. Provides \$19 billion to accelerate adoption of Health Information Technology (HIT) systems by doctors and hospitals, in order to modernize the health care system, save billions of dollars, reduce medical errors and improve quality.
 6. Provides an estimated \$87 billion over the next two years in additional federal matching funds to help states maintain their Medicaid programs in the face of massive state budget shortfalls.
 7. Provides \$1.1 billion for comparative effectiveness research, to evaluate the relative effectiveness of different health care services and treatment options. This research will improve the quality of care and reduce health disparities.
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Justice:

1. State and Local Law Enforcement: \$4 billion to support state and local law enforcement including \$2 billion for Byrne Justice Assistance formula grants to support local law enforcement efforts with equipment and operating costs, and \$1 billion for the COPS hiring grant program.
 2. Periodic Census and Programs, Communications: \$1 billion for work necessary to ensure a successful 2010 census, including additional personnel and up to \$250 million for expanded communications and outreach programs to minimize undercounting.
 3. Firefighter Assistance Grants: \$210 million for grants to modify, upgrade, and construct fire stations to ensure that vital emergency response infrastructure remains intact during this economic crisis. Funds will be competitively awarded.
-

Community Support Services for the poor and elderly:

1. Payments to Disabled and Elderly: \$4.2 billion to help 7.5 million low-income disabled and elderly individuals with rising costs by providing an additional SSI payment in 2009 equal to the average monthly federal payment under the program (approximately \$450 for an individual and \$630 for a couple). This one-time payment will serve as an immediate economic stimulus as half of SSI recipients have no other form of income and the other half average outside income of less than \$450 per month.

2. Community Services Block Grant: \$1 billion for grants to local communities to support employment, food, housing, and healthcare efforts serving those hardest hit by the recession. Community action agencies have seen dramatic increases in requests for their assistance due to rising unemployment, housing foreclosures, and high food and fuel prices.
3. Social Security Administration Disability Backlog and Claims Processing: \$500 million to help the Social Security Administration process a steep rise in disability and retirement claims, getting people their benefits faster, and preventing existing backlogs from getting worse.

General summary on how stimulus funding is expected flow:

After the President signed the Recovery Act into law, OMB and Treasury were given the marching orders to quickly make the funding provided in the Act available to agencies. Federal agencies will allocate these funds in five primary ways --

By Formula. Certain funds in the Act are allocated by a formula – usually set in law -- to States and localities.

By Competition. Other programs allocate funding through competitive solicitations. In the coming weeks, agencies will distribute requests for proposals and convene panels to evaluate applications.

By Demand. Some programs respond directly to demand from eligible individuals

By One-Time Automatic Disbursement.

By Agency Plan. Many programs in the Act allocate funding according to public operating and spending plans.

Concerning tax cuts: Many of the tax provisions in the Act will quickly take effect within 18 months of enactment, providing relief to taxpayers and businesses across the country.

Through **Recovery.gov**, the public will be able to track spending from the Act. Current estimates are that three-fourths of the spending and tax cuts will occur within 18 months of enactment.

United States Department of Agriculture

1. Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations

\$290 million for the Natural Resources Conservation Service's (NRCS) rural watershed and flood prevention operations

Funds made available under the program may be used for watershed protection; flood prevention; water quality improvements; soil erosion reduction; rural, municipal, and industrial water supply; irrigation water management; sediment control; fish and wildlife enhancement; and, wetlands and wetland function creation and restoration. The watershed project costs are shared with local sponsors, states, and/or other public agencies. The new funds must be obligated by September 30, 2010; management and oversight expenses are not limited.

To apply, please contact:

USDA Natural Resources
Conservation Service
100 W. Capitol Street, Suite 1321 Federal Bldg.
Jackson, Mississippi 39269
Phone: (601) 965-5205 ext. 130
Fax: (601) 965-965-4940
homer.wilkes@ms.usda.gov

2. Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program

\$1.38 billion for rural water and waste disposal direct loans and grants

Rural water and waste water disposal loans and grants are administered by USDA's Rural Utilities Service (RUS). Funds support construction and improvements to water systems serving rural households and businesses. The purpose of this program is to develop and operate safe and affordable water supply systems, as well as sewage and other waste disposal facilities, within rural areas. This program will provide rural areas as well as cities and towns having populations of up to 10,000 with the financial support necessary to support water, sewer, storm water, and solid waste disposal facilities

To apply, please contact:

USDA Rural Development
100 W. Capitol St., Suite 831
Jackson, MS 39269
Phone: (601) 965-4316
Fax: (601) 965-4088

3. Rural Community Facilities Program

\$130 million to support \$1.234 billion in grants and loans to rural community facilities program

This program is to fund essential community facilities projects such as for healthcare, education, fire and rescue, day care, community centers, and libraries in rural areas and towns of up to 20,000 areas

To apply, please contact:

USDA Rural Development
100 W. Capitol St., Suite 831
Jackson, MS 39269
Phone: (601) 965-4316
Fax: (601) 965-4088

4. Broadband Loan and Grant Programs

\$2.5 billion is in the economic stimulus package for the Broadband Program

The broadband loan and grant programs at RUS are intended to accelerate the deployment of broadband services in rural America. Broadband refers to high-speed Internet access for private homes, commercial establishments, schools, and public institutions. The Broadband Program funds the cost of construction, improvement, or acquisition of facilities and equipment for the provision of broadband service in eligible rural communities.

At least 75% of the area to be served must be in a rural area without sufficient access to high speed broadband service, and priority will be given to projects that have the highest percentage of users without broadband access.

To apply, please contact:

USDA Rural Development
100 W. Capitol St., Suite 831
Jackson, MS 39269
Phone: (601) 965-4316
Fax: (601) 965-4088

U.S. Department of Commerce

1. Broadband Technology Opportunities Program

\$4.35 billion is included in the economic stimulus package for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration's (NTIA) Broadband Technology Opportunities Program.

Funding will be available for competitive grants for expanding public computer center capacity, including at community colleges and public libraries; funding will be available for competitive grants for innovative programs to encourage sustainable adoption of broadband service.

To apply, please contact:

The Department of Commerce is expected to publish a grant application for this funding. Please refer to <http://www.ntia.doc.gov/> or www.grants.gov

2. Economic Development Administration

\$150 million is included in the economic stimulus package for economic development assistance programs

EDA's economic development assistance programs predominantly support three types of activities: strategic planning, project implementation, and revolving loan funds. Funding is used to mitigate effects of actual and/or threatened sudden and severe job dislocation by (1) addressing the immediate needs of businesses and communities presently undergoing transition due to a sudden and severe job loss, and (2) demonstrating new and proactive approaches for economic competitiveness and innovative capacity for threatened regions and communities.

To apply, please contact:

Your local planning and development district.

Central MS PDD

PO Box 4935
Jackson, MS 39296-
Tel: (601) 981-1511

East Central PDD

PO Box 499
Newton, MS 39345
Tel: (601) 683-2007

North Central

711 South Applegate
Winona, MS 38967
Tel: (662) 283-2675

North Delta PDD

PO Box 1488
Batesville, MS 38606
Tel: (662) 561- 4100

South Delta PDD

PO Box 1776
Greenville, MS
38702
Tel: (662) 378-3831

Southwest MS PDD

100 South Wall
Street
Natchez, MS 39120
Tel: (601) 446-6044

U.S. Department of Education

1. State Fiscal Stabilization Fund

\$392,067,945 in education funding for Mississippi is included in the economic stimulus package for the State Fiscal Stabilization Fund

This program helps States restore State aid to school districts under the primary State K-12 education funding formula with school modernization, renovation, and repair of public school facilities.

For more Information, please contact:

Mississippi Department of Education
359 North West Street
Jackson, MS 39201
Telephone: 601-359-3513

2. Title I: Education for the Disadvantaged

132,993,039 in funding for Mississippi is included in the economic stimulus package for Title I programs

Federal funds are currently allocated by formula and support extra instruction in reading and mathematics, as well as special preschool, after-school, and summer programs to extend and reinforce the regular school curriculum.

For more Information, please contact:

Mississippi Department of Education
359 North West Street
Jackson, MS 39201
Telephone: 601-359-3513

Estimated allocations to LEAs for education under House Appropriations Committee Draft 2009 Stimulus Bill, the "American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009"

Notice: These are estimated grants only. These estimates are provided solely to assist in making comparisons of the relative impact of alternative formulas and funding levels as part of the legislative process. They are not intended to predict specific amounts LEAs will receive. In addition to other limitations, much of the data that may be used to calculate final grants are not yet available.

- a.** Title I-A: The total appropriation for each year is \$5.5 billion. Of this, 1% is set aside for the outlying areas and BIA. The remaining funds are split evenly between the targeted grant and education finance incentive grant (EFIG) formulas to calculate estimated LEA grants (using the underlying factors used to calculate FY08 Title I-A grants).
- b.** Construction: \$14 billion is appropriated for construction grants. After reserving 1% of this amount for the outlying areas and BIA and \$6 million for the Secretary, grants are made to states in proportion to FY08 Title I-A grants with hold harmless applied. Prior to making suballocations to LEAs based on each LEA's proportion of total state FY08 Title I-A grants allocated to LEAs in that state, a 1% set-aside is reserved at the state level. The minimum grant to LEAs is \$5,000.
- c.** IDEA: For 2009, \$6.0 billion is allocated to states above the amount to be appropriated for FY2009 (projected at \$11.5 billion). Amounts presented here show the estimated increase allocation to LEAs above the otherwise applicable FY2009 allocation amount as a result of the stimulus. It is assumed that set-asides remain at FY2008 amounts and that no LEAs would be subject to allocations below FY2008 amounts.
- d.** IDEA: For 2010, \$7.0 billion is allocated to states above the amount to be appropriated for FY2009 (projected at \$11.5 billion). Amounts presented here show the estimated increase allocation to LEAs above the otherwise applicable FY2009 allocation amount as a result of the stimulus. It is assumed that set-asides remain at FY2008 amounts and that no LEAs would be subject to allocations below FY2008 amounts.

Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: CRS analysis.

State	LEA Name	2009				2010			Total Two-Year Increase
		Title I-A increase ^a	Construction ^b	IDEA increase ^c	Total	Title I-A increase ^a	IDEA increase ^d	Total	
Mississippi	ABERDEEN SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 283,200	\$ 839,600	\$ 243,600	\$ 1,366,400	\$ 283,200	\$ 294,500	\$ 577,700	\$ 1,944,100
Mississippi	ALCORN SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 198,000	\$ 697,200	\$ 408,900	\$ 1,304,100	\$ 198,000	\$ 494,300	\$ 692,300	\$ 1,996,300
Mississippi	AMITE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 273,300	\$ 764,800	\$ 268,400	\$ 1,306,400	\$ 273,300	\$ 324,400	\$ 597,700	\$ 1,904,100
Mississippi	AMORY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 115,900	\$ 397,900	\$ 194,900	\$ 708,600	\$ 115,900	\$ 235,600	\$ 351,500	\$ 1,060,100
Mississippi	ATTALA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 224,600	\$ 595,200	\$ 172,500	\$ 992,200	\$ 224,600	\$ 208,500	\$ 433,000	\$ 1,425,300
Mississippi	BALDWYN SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 124,500	\$ 346,900	\$ 120,600	\$ 591,900	\$ 124,500	\$ 145,700	\$ 270,200	\$ 862,200
Mississippi	BAY ST LOUIS SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 238,000	\$ 806,600	\$ 370,300	\$ 1,414,800	\$ 238,000	\$ 447,600	\$ 685,600	\$ 2,100,400
Mississippi	BENTON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 169,100	\$ 475,500	\$ 168,800	\$ 813,400	\$ 169,100	\$ 204,100	\$ 373,200	\$ 1,186,600
Mississippi	BILOXI PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 522,700	\$ 1,788,900	\$ 815,000	\$ 3,126,600	\$ 522,700	\$ 985,200	\$ 1,507,900	\$ 4,634,500
Mississippi	WEST BOLIVAR SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 604,500	\$ 1,193,600	\$ 164,600	\$ 1,962,700	\$ 604,500	\$ 199,000	\$ 803,500	\$ 2,766,300
Mississippi	BENOIT SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 153,800	\$ 352,400	\$ 47,400	\$ 553,600	\$ 153,800	\$ 57,200	\$ 211,100	\$ 764,700
Mississippi	NORTH BOLIVAR SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 511,600	\$ 985,000	\$ 135,300	\$ 1,631,900	\$ 511,600	\$ 163,600	\$ 675,100	\$ 2,307,000
Mississippi	CLEVELAND SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 690,100	\$ 1,682,700	\$ 433,200	\$ 2,806,000	\$ 690,100	\$ 523,600	\$ 1,213,700	\$ 4,019,700
Mississippi	SHAW SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 364,400	\$ 721,400	\$ 110,700	\$ 1,196,500	\$ 364,400	\$ 133,800	\$ 498,200	\$ 1,694,700
Mississippi	MOUND BAYOU PUBLIC SCHOOL	\$ 346,900	\$ 720,000	\$ 99,100	\$ 1,165,900	\$ 346,900	\$ 119,800	\$ 466,600	\$ 1,632,600
Mississippi	BOONEVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 50,100	\$ 180,300	\$ 99,300	\$ 329,700	\$ 50,100	\$ 120,000	\$ 170,100	\$ 499,800
Mississippi	BROOKHAVEN SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 428,600	\$ 1,178,600	\$ 395,100	\$ 2,002,300	\$ 428,600	\$ 477,600	\$ 906,100	\$ 2,908,400
Mississippi	CALHOUN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 233,700	\$ 697,200	\$ 282,000	\$ 1,212,900	\$ 233,700	\$ 340,900	\$ 574,500	\$ 1,787,400
Mississippi	CANTON PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 1,012,200	\$ 2,462,500	\$ 575,300	\$ 4,050,100	\$ 1,012,200	\$ 695,500	\$ 1,707,700	\$ 5,757,800
Mississippi	CARROLL COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 147,400	\$ 452,400	\$ 193,000	\$ 792,800	\$ 147,400	\$ 233,300	\$ 380,700	\$ 1,173,400
Mississippi	CHICKASAW COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 82,100	\$ 218,000	\$ 68,800	\$ 368,900	\$ 82,100	\$ 83,200	\$ 165,300	\$ 534,200
Mississippi	CHOCTAW COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 437,900	\$ 1,051,100	\$ 218,500	\$ 1,707,400	\$ 437,900	\$ 264,100	\$ 702,000	\$ 2,409,400
Mississippi	CLAIBORNE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 337,700	\$ 929,100	\$ 248,100	\$ 1,515,000	\$ 337,700	\$ 299,900	\$ 637,600	\$ 2,152,600
Mississippi	CLARKSDALE MUNICIPAL SCHOOL DISTRI	\$ 1,825,500	\$ 3,655,700	\$ 584,700	\$ 6,065,900	\$ 1,825,500	\$ 706,800	\$ 2,532,300	\$ 8,598,200
Mississippi	CLAY COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 84,900	\$ 219,000	\$ 65,500	\$ 369,400	\$ 84,900	\$ 79,100	\$ 164,000	\$ 533,500
Mississippi	CLINTON PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 218,000	\$ 670,500	\$ 562,900	\$ 1,451,500	\$ 218,000	\$ 680,500	\$ 898,500	\$ 2,349,900
Mississippi	COAHOMA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 906,000	\$ 1,920,400	\$ 280,200	\$ 3,106,600	\$ 906,000	\$ 338,700	\$ 1,244,700	\$ 4,351,300
Mississippi	COFFEEVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 144,100	\$ 394,000	\$ 125,400	\$ 663,500	\$ 144,100	\$ 151,600	\$ 295,700	\$ 959,100
Mississippi	COLUMBIA SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 291,800	\$ 754,600	\$ 221,600	\$ 1,268,000	\$ 291,800	\$ 267,900	\$ 559,700	\$ 1,827,700
Mississippi	COLUMBUS MUNICIPAL SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 1,038,800	\$ 2,618,800	\$ 733,500	\$ 4,391,100	\$ 1,038,800	\$ 886,600	\$ 1,925,400	\$ 6,316,500
Mississippi	COPIAH COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 381,900	\$ 1,075,000	\$ 382,400	\$ 1,839,300	\$ 381,900	\$ 462,200	\$ 844,100	\$ 2,683,400
Mississippi	CORINTH SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 324,700	\$ 866,700	\$ 251,700	\$ 1,443,100	\$ 324,700	\$ 304,300	\$ 629,000	\$ 2,072,100
Mississippi	COVINGTON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 452,400	\$ 1,281,200	\$ 454,900	\$ 2,188,500	\$ 452,400	\$ 549,800	\$ 1,002,300	\$ 3,190,700
Mississippi	DESOTO COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 1,215,000	\$ 2,986,300	\$ 2,817,200	\$ 7,018,500	\$ 1,215,000	\$ 3,405,400	\$ 4,620,400	\$ 11,638,800
Mississippi	DREW SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 341,800	\$ 709,200	\$ 127,300	\$ 1,178,300	\$ 341,800	\$ 153,900	\$ 495,600	\$ 1,673,900
Mississippi	DURANT PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 252,900	\$ 509,700	\$ 79,700	\$ 842,300	\$ 252,900	\$ 96,400	\$ 349,200	\$ 1,191,600

State	LEA Name	2009				2010			Total Two-Year Increase
		Title I-A increase ^a	Construction ^b	IDEA increase ^c	Total	Title I-A increase ^a	IDEA increase ^d	Total	
Mississippi	EAST JASPER SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 194,600	\$ 545,100	\$ 172,100	\$ 911,800	\$ 194,600	\$ 208,100	\$ 402,700	\$ 1,314,500
Mississippi	EAST TALLAHATCHIE SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 369,600	\$ 867,300	\$ 201,100	\$ 1,438,000	\$ 369,600	\$ 243,100	\$ 612,700	\$ 2,050,700
Mississippi	ENTERPRISE SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 36,900	\$ 127,800	\$ 70,500	\$ 235,200	\$ 36,900	\$ 85,200	\$ 122,100	\$ 357,300
Mississippi	FOREST MUNICIPAL SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 158,200	\$ 476,700	\$ 196,500	\$ 831,400	\$ 158,200	\$ 237,500	\$ 395,700	\$ 1,227,100
Mississippi	FORREST COUNTY SCHOOLS	\$ 524,900	\$ 1,351,900	\$ 403,000	\$ 2,279,800	\$ 524,900	\$ 487,200	\$ 1,012,000	\$ 3,291,800
Mississippi	FRANKLIN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 179,300	\$ 500,400	\$ 174,600	\$ 854,300	\$ 179,300	\$ 211,000	\$ 390,300	\$ 1,244,600
Mississippi	GEORGE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 293,100	\$ 1,006,400	\$ 470,100	\$ 1,769,700	\$ 293,100	\$ 568,300	\$ 861,400	\$ 2,631,100
Mississippi	GREENE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 191,900	\$ 587,800	\$ 249,800	\$ 1,029,600	\$ 191,900	\$ 302,000	\$ 493,900	\$ 1,523,500
Mississippi	GREENVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 2,366,700	\$ 5,200,500	\$ 982,300	\$ 8,549,400	\$ 2,366,700	\$ 1,187,400	\$ 3,554,100	\$ 12,103,500
Mississippi	GREENWOOD PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 1,315,700	\$ 2,755,200	\$ 508,300	\$ 4,579,200	\$ 1,315,700	\$ 614,500	\$ 1,930,200	\$ 6,509,400
Mississippi	GRENADA SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 453,300	\$ 1,319,400	\$ 507,000	\$ 2,279,600	\$ 453,300	\$ 612,800	\$ 1,066,100	\$ 3,345,700
Mississippi	GULFPORT SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 757,400	\$ 2,289,300	\$ 832,700	\$ 3,879,500	\$ 757,400	\$ 1,006,500	\$ 1,764,000	\$ 5,643,400
Mississippi	HANCOCK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 329,200	\$ 1,141,700	\$ 536,000	\$ 2,006,900	\$ 329,200	\$ 647,900	\$ 977,100	\$ 2,984,000
Mississippi	HARRISON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 1,147,700	\$ 3,494,800	\$ 1,643,000	\$ 6,285,500	\$ 1,147,700	\$ 1,986,000	\$ 3,133,700	\$ 9,419,200
Mississippi	HATTIESBURG PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 1,637,900	\$ 3,565,700	\$ 729,100	\$ 5,932,700	\$ 1,637,900	\$ 881,300	\$ 2,519,200	\$ 8,451,900
Mississippi	HAZLEHURST CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 294,400	\$ 785,200	\$ 230,500	\$ 1,310,100	\$ 294,400	\$ 278,700	\$ 573,000	\$ 1,883,100
Mississippi	HINDS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 399,100	\$ 1,299,100	\$ 789,300	\$ 2,487,400	\$ 399,100	\$ 954,100	\$ 1,353,100	\$ 3,840,600
Mississippi	HOLLANDALE SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 467,000	\$ 960,800	\$ 154,200	\$ 1,582,100	\$ 467,000	\$ 186,400	\$ 653,400	\$ 2,235,500
Mississippi	HOLLY SPRINGS SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 373,100	\$ 930,700	\$ 259,700	\$ 1,563,500	\$ 373,100	\$ 313,900	\$ 687,000	\$ 2,250,500
Mississippi	HOLMES COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 2,024,300	\$ 4,021,300	\$ 537,200	\$ 6,582,800	\$ 2,024,300	\$ 649,300	\$ 2,673,600	\$ 9,256,400
Mississippi	HOUSTON SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 180,700	\$ 557,500	\$ 240,100	\$ 978,300	\$ 180,700	\$ 290,200	\$ 470,900	\$ 1,449,200
Mississippi	HUMPHREYS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 859,200	\$ 1,935,600	\$ 293,200	\$ 3,088,100	\$ 859,200	\$ 354,400	\$ 1,213,700	\$ 4,301,700
Mississippi	INDIANOLA SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 616,500	\$ 1,562,800	\$ 336,500	\$ 2,515,700	\$ 616,500	\$ 406,800	\$ 1,023,200	\$ 3,538,900
Mississippi	ITAWAMBA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 200,600	\$ 718,000	\$ 434,600	\$ 1,353,200	\$ 200,600	\$ 525,400	\$ 726,000	\$ 2,079,200
Mississippi	JACKSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 418,400	\$ 1,354,200	\$ 908,200	\$ 2,680,700	\$ 418,400	\$ 1,097,800	\$ 1,516,100	\$ 4,196,800
Mississippi	JACKSON PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 7,218,000	\$ 17,406,600	\$ 4,286,000	\$ 28,910,600	\$ 7,218,000	\$ 5,180,800	\$ 12,398,800	\$ 41,309,400
Mississippi	JEFFERSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 408,800	\$ 1,064,200	\$ 221,000	\$ 1,693,900	\$ 408,800	\$ 267,100	\$ 675,800	\$ 2,369,800
Mississippi	JEFFERSON DAVIS COUNTY SCHOOL DIST	\$ 634,400	\$ 1,423,800	\$ 313,700	\$ 2,371,900	\$ 634,400	\$ 379,200	\$ 1,013,700	\$ 3,385,600
Mississippi	JONES COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 790,300	\$ 2,332,200	\$ 921,000	\$ 4,043,500	\$ 790,300	\$ 1,113,300	\$ 1,903,600	\$ 5,947,100
Mississippi	KEMPER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 230,900	\$ 728,100	\$ 204,000	\$ 1,163,000	\$ 230,900	\$ 246,600	\$ 477,400	\$ 1,640,400
Mississippi	KOSCIUSKO SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 205,600	\$ 602,000	\$ 234,300	\$ 1,041,800	\$ 205,600	\$ 283,200	\$ 488,800	\$ 1,530,600
Mississippi	LAFAYETTE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 89,500	\$ 345,500	\$ 241,500	\$ 676,400	\$ 89,500	\$ 291,900	\$ 381,400	\$ 1,057,800
Mississippi	LAMAR COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 353,800	\$ 1,277,600	\$ 800,500	\$ 2,432,000	\$ 353,800	\$ 967,700	\$ 1,321,500	\$ 3,753,500
Mississippi	LAUDERDALE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 391,200	\$ 1,276,600	\$ 765,000	\$ 2,432,900	\$ 391,200	\$ 924,800	\$ 1,316,000	\$ 3,748,800
Mississippi	LAUREL SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 1,154,100	\$ 2,416,200	\$ 445,100	\$ 4,015,500	\$ 1,154,100	\$ 538,100	\$ 1,692,200	\$ 5,707,600
Mississippi	LAWRENCE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 228,600	\$ 688,200	\$ 283,200	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 228,600	\$ 342,300	\$ 570,900	\$ 1,770,900
Mississippi	LEAKE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 470,200	\$ 1,408,700	\$ 549,100	\$ 2,428,000	\$ 470,200	\$ 663,800	\$ 1,134,000	\$ 3,562,000
Mississippi	LEE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 580,300	\$ 1,773,900	\$ 751,000	\$ 3,105,200	\$ 580,300	\$ 907,800	\$ 1,488,100	\$ 4,593,300
Mississippi	LEFLORE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 1,212,200	\$ 2,557,300	\$ 447,000	\$ 4,216,500	\$ 1,212,200	\$ 540,300	\$ 1,752,600	\$ 5,969,100
Mississippi	LELAND SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 273,500	\$ 825,500	\$ 183,800	\$ 1,282,800	\$ 273,500	\$ 222,100	\$ 495,600	\$ 1,778,400
Mississippi	LINCOLN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 208,500	\$ 671,100	\$ 310,500	\$ 1,190,100	\$ 208,500	\$ 375,400	\$ 583,900	\$ 1,774,000
Mississippi	LONG BEACH SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 190,100	\$ 733,000	\$ 419,100	\$ 1,342,300	\$ 190,100	\$ 506,600	\$ 696,700	\$ 2,039,000
Mississippi	LOUISVILLE MUNICIPAL SCHOOL DISTRI	\$ 447,700	\$ 1,234,900	\$ 418,400	\$ 2,100,900	\$ 447,700	\$ 505,700	\$ 953,400	\$ 3,054,300
Mississippi	LOWNDES COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 439,100	\$ 1,410,800	\$ 660,500	\$ 2,510,400	\$ 439,100	\$ 798,400	\$ 1,237,500	\$ 3,747,900
Mississippi	LUMBERTON PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 163,200	\$ 447,400	\$ 129,000	\$ 739,700	\$ 163,200	\$ 156,000	\$ 319,200	\$ 1,058,900
Mississippi	MADISON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 387,300	\$ 1,111,400	\$ 1,242,000	\$ 2,740,700	\$ 387,300	\$ 1,501,400	\$ 1,888,600	\$ 4,629,300
Mississippi	MARION COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 478,900	\$ 1,221,100	\$ 356,600	\$ 2,056,600	\$ 478,900	\$ 431,000	\$ 909,900	\$ 2,966,500
Mississippi	MARSHALL COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 373,500	\$ 1,146,200	\$ 488,900	\$ 2,008,500	\$ 373,500	\$ 590,900	\$ 964,400	\$ 2,972,900
Mississippi	MCCOMB SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 847,300	\$ 1,909,600	\$ 424,800	\$ 3,181,800	\$ 847,300	\$ 513,500	\$ 1,360,800	\$ 4,542,600
Mississippi	MERIDIAN PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 1,472,400	\$ 3,673,300	\$ 896,000	\$ 6,041,700	\$ 1,472,400	\$ 1,083,100	\$ 2,555,500	\$ 8,597,200
Mississippi	MONROE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 100,800	\$ 376,500	\$ 263,400	\$ 740,800	\$ 100,800	\$ 318,400	\$ 419,200	\$ 1,160,000
Mississippi	MONTGOMERY COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 122,600	\$ 358,800	\$ 120,100	\$ 601,500	\$ 122,600	\$ 145,100	\$ 267,700	\$ 869,200
Mississippi	MOSS POINT SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 375,400	\$ 1,172,600	\$ 515,900	\$ 2,063,800	\$ 375,400	\$ 623,600	\$ 998,900	\$ 3,062,700

State	LEA Name	2009				2010			Total Two-Year Increase
		Title I-A increase ^a	Construction ^b	IDEA increase ^c	Total	Title I-A increase ^a	IDEA increase ^d	Total	
Mississippi	NATCHEZ-ADAMS SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 1,132,800	\$ 2,739,700	\$ 714,200	\$ 4,586,700	\$ 1,132,800	\$ 863,300	\$ 1,996,100	\$ 6,582,800
Mississippi	NESHOPA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 390,400	\$ 1,173,000	\$ 480,600	\$ 2,044,000	\$ 390,400	\$ 581,000	\$ 971,400	\$ 3,015,400
Mississippi	NETTLETON SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 89,600	\$ 295,000	\$ 141,300	\$ 525,900	\$ 89,600	\$ 170,800	\$ 260,400	\$ 786,300
Mississippi	NEW ALBANY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 119,300	\$ 425,900	\$ 223,900	\$ 769,000	\$ 119,300	\$ 270,600	\$ 389,900	\$ 1,158,900
Mississippi	NEWTON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 162,200	\$ 522,700	\$ 242,400	\$ 927,300	\$ 162,200	\$ 293,000	\$ 455,200	\$ 1,382,400
Mississippi	NEWTON MUNICIPAL SCHOOL	\$ 142,600	\$ 414,600	\$ 158,700	\$ 716,000	\$ 142,600	\$ 191,900	\$ 334,500	\$ 1,050,500
Mississippi	NORTH PANOLA SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 506,000	\$ 1,318,100	\$ 295,900	\$ 2,120,000	\$ 506,000	\$ 357,700	\$ 863,700	\$ 2,983,700
Mississippi	NORTH PIKE SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 165,000	\$ 473,700	\$ 176,700	\$ 815,400	\$ 165,000	\$ 213,600	\$ 378,600	\$ 1,193,900
Mississippi	NORTH TIPPAAH SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 56,600	\$ 230,200	\$ 125,000	\$ 411,800	\$ 56,600	\$ 151,100	\$ 207,700	\$ 619,500
Mississippi	NOXUBEE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 615,100	\$ 1,518,400	\$ 313,200	\$ 2,446,600	\$ 615,100	\$ 378,500	\$ 993,600	\$ 3,440,200
Mississippi	OCEAN SPRINGS SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 162,500	\$ 518,900	\$ 544,400	\$ 1,225,700	\$ 162,500	\$ 658,000	\$ 820,500	\$ 2,046,300
Mississippi	OKOLONA SEPARATE SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 283,600	\$ 638,700	\$ 141,800	\$ 1,064,100	\$ 283,600	\$ 171,400	\$ 455,000	\$ 1,519,100
Mississippi	OKTIBBEHA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 273,400	\$ 758,600	\$ 234,300	\$ 1,266,200	\$ 273,400	\$ 283,200	\$ 556,600	\$ 1,822,800
Mississippi	OXFORD SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 142,900	\$ 537,000	\$ 341,100	\$ 1,020,900	\$ 142,900	\$ 412,300	\$ 555,200	\$ 1,576,100
Mississippi	PASCAGOULA SEPARATE SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 1,012,600	\$ 2,855,100	\$ 934,200	\$ 4,801,900	\$ 1,012,600	\$ 1,129,300	\$ 2,141,900	\$ 6,943,700
Mississippi	PASS CHRISTIAN PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 156,800	\$ 537,600	\$ 247,000	\$ 941,500	\$ 156,800	\$ 298,600	\$ 455,400	\$ 1,396,900
Mississippi	PEARL PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 209,800	\$ 819,000	\$ 476,200	\$ 1,505,000	\$ 209,800	\$ 575,600	\$ 785,400	\$ 2,290,400
Mississippi	PETAL SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 251,200	\$ 837,100	\$ 412,200	\$ 1,500,400	\$ 251,200	\$ 498,200	\$ 749,400	\$ 2,249,800
Mississippi	PEARL RIVER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 202,900	\$ 663,600	\$ 314,900	\$ 1,181,400	\$ 202,900	\$ 380,600	\$ 583,500	\$ 1,764,900
Mississippi	PERRY COUNTY SCHOOLS	\$ 159,300	\$ 475,100	\$ 191,900	\$ 826,200	\$ 159,300	\$ 231,900	\$ 391,200	\$ 1,217,400
Mississippi	PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 341,600	\$ 768,000	\$ 169,800	\$ 1,279,300	\$ 341,600	\$ 205,200	\$ 546,800	\$ 1,826,200
Mississippi	PICAYUNE SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 602,700	\$ 1,642,600	\$ 515,700	\$ 2,761,000	\$ 602,700	\$ 623,400	\$ 1,226,100	\$ 3,987,100
Mississippi	PONTOTOC COUNTY SCHOOLS	\$ 118,100	\$ 377,200	\$ 342,200	\$ 837,500	\$ 118,100	\$ 413,600	\$ 531,700	\$ 1,369,200
Mississippi	PONTOTOC CITY SCHOOLS	\$ 137,700	\$ 473,700	\$ 243,200	\$ 854,600	\$ 137,700	\$ 294,000	\$ 431,700	\$ 1,286,300
Mississippi	POPLARVILLE SEPARATE SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 190,800	\$ 598,400	\$ 265,100	\$ 1,054,300	\$ 190,800	\$ 320,400	\$ 511,300	\$ 1,565,500
Mississippi	PRENTISS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 138,600	\$ 519,800	\$ 322,200	\$ 980,500	\$ 138,600	\$ 389,400	\$ 528,000	\$ 1,508,500
Mississippi	QUITMAN SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 316,000	\$ 875,500	\$ 297,100	\$ 1,488,600	\$ 316,000	\$ 359,200	\$ 675,100	\$ 2,163,700
Mississippi	QUITMAN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 494,800	\$ 1,234,900	\$ 262,600	\$ 1,992,300	\$ 494,800	\$ 317,400	\$ 812,200	\$ 2,804,500
Mississippi	RANKIN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 696,700	\$ 1,966,700	\$ 1,959,100	\$ 4,622,600	\$ 696,700	\$ 2,368,200	\$ 3,064,900	\$ 7,687,500
Mississippi	RIGHTON SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 120,000	\$ 300,400	\$ 84,400	\$ 504,800	\$ 120,000	\$ 102,100	\$ 222,000	\$ 726,800
Mississippi	SCOTT COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 388,100	\$ 1,137,900	\$ 444,000	\$ 1,969,900	\$ 388,100	\$ 536,700	\$ 924,700	\$ 2,894,600
Mississippi	SENATOBIA MUNICIPAL SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 160,600	\$ 466,100	\$ 178,000	\$ 804,600	\$ 160,600	\$ 215,100	\$ 375,700	\$ 1,180,300
Mississippi	SOUTH DELTA SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 571,100	\$ 1,324,700	\$ 204,500	\$ 2,100,300	\$ 571,100	\$ 247,200	\$ 818,300	\$ 2,918,600
Mississippi	SIMPSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 623,900	\$ 1,763,200	\$ 633,800	\$ 3,020,900	\$ 623,900	\$ 766,200	\$ 1,390,000	\$ 4,410,900
Mississippi	SMITH COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 260,900	\$ 804,000	\$ 345,200	\$ 1,410,100	\$ 260,900	\$ 417,300	\$ 678,200	\$ 2,088,400
Mississippi	SOUTH PANOLA SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 477,200	\$ 1,385,800	\$ 529,600	\$ 2,392,700	\$ 477,200	\$ 640,200	\$ 1,117,400	\$ 3,510,100
Mississippi	SOUTH PIKE SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 756,200	\$ 1,652,500	\$ 317,900	\$ 2,726,600	\$ 756,200	\$ 384,300	\$ 1,140,500	\$ 3,867,100
Mississippi	SOUTH TIPPAAH SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 206,300	\$ 640,700	\$ 275,100	\$ 1,122,200	\$ 206,300	\$ 332,600	\$ 538,900	\$ 1,661,100
Mississippi	STARKVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 304,900	\$ 964,900	\$ 424,900	\$ 1,694,600	\$ 304,900	\$ 513,600	\$ 818,500	\$ 2,513,100
Mississippi	STONE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 204,900	\$ 663,000	\$ 300,300	\$ 1,168,200	\$ 204,900	\$ 363,000	\$ 567,900	\$ 1,736,100
Mississippi	SUNFLOWER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 814,400	\$ 1,874,300	\$ 304,200	\$ 2,992,800	\$ 814,400	\$ 367,700	\$ 1,182,000	\$ 4,174,800
Mississippi	TATE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 159,300	\$ 572,300	\$ 360,100	\$ 1,091,600	\$ 159,300	\$ 435,200	\$ 594,500	\$ 1,686,200
Mississippi	TISHOMINGO COUNTY SCHOOLS	\$ 194,000	\$ 660,200	\$ 347,600	\$ 1,201,900	\$ 194,000	\$ 420,100	\$ 614,200	\$ 1,816,000
Mississippi	TUNICA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 374,800	\$ 1,105,400	\$ 259,500	\$ 1,739,700	\$ 374,800	\$ 313,700	\$ 688,500	\$ 2,428,200
Mississippi	TUPELO PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 538,500	\$ 1,696,900	\$ 819,700	\$ 3,055,100	\$ 538,500	\$ 990,800	\$ 1,529,300	\$ 4,584,400
Mississippi	UNION COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 106,300	\$ 398,500	\$ 307,800	\$ 812,600	\$ 106,300	\$ 372,000	\$ 478,300	\$ 1,291,000
Mississippi	UNION PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 115,200	\$ 304,900	\$ 95,600	\$ 515,800	\$ 115,200	\$ 115,600	\$ 230,800	\$ 746,600
Mississippi	WALTHALL COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 583,000	\$ 1,454,200	\$ 358,500	\$ 2,395,700	\$ 583,000	\$ 433,300	\$ 1,016,400	\$ 3,412,100
Mississippi	VICKSBURG WARREN SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 963,500	\$ 2,825,900	\$ 1,114,400	\$ 4,903,800	\$ 963,500	\$ 1,347,000	\$ 2,310,500	\$ 7,214,200
Mississippi	WATER VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 159,300	\$ 441,100	\$ 149,900	\$ 750,300	\$ 159,300	\$ 181,200	\$ 340,500	\$ 1,090,800
Mississippi	WAYNE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 559,400	\$ 1,516,500	\$ 491,500	\$ 2,567,400	\$ 559,400	\$ 594,100	\$ 1,153,600	\$ 3,721,000
Mississippi	WEBSTER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 185,800	\$ 537,100	\$ 202,000	\$ 924,900	\$ 185,800	\$ 244,200	\$ 429,900	\$ 1,354,800
Mississippi	WEST JASPER SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 201,700	\$ 587,100	\$ 223,300	\$ 1,012,100	\$ 201,700	\$ 269,900	\$ 471,600	\$ 1,483,700

State	LEA Name	2009				2010			Total Two-Year Increase
		Title I-A increase ^a	Construction ^b	IDEA increase ^c	Total	Title I-A increase ^a	IDEA increase ^d	Total	
Mississippi	WEST POINT SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 549,400	\$ 1,424,400	\$ 430,100	\$ 2,403,900	\$ 549,400	\$ 519,900	\$ 1,069,300	\$ 3,473,200
Mississippi	WEST TALLAHATCHIE SCHOOL	\$ 399,100	\$ 984,600	\$ 168,300	\$ 1,552,100	\$ 399,100	\$ 203,400	\$ 602,600	\$ 2,154,600
Mississippi	WESTERN LINE SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 367,800	\$ 968,700	\$ 301,100	\$ 1,637,700	\$ 367,800	\$ 364,000	\$ 731,800	\$ 2,369,500
Mississippi	WILKINSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 442,500	\$ 1,079,700	\$ 216,200	\$ 1,738,400	\$ 442,500	\$ 261,300	\$ 703,800	\$ 2,442,200
Mississippi	WINONA SEPARATE SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 187,100	\$ 524,500	\$ 134,400	\$ 846,000	\$ 187,100	\$ 162,400	\$ 349,600	\$ 1,195,600
Mississippi	YAZOO CITY MUNICIPAL SCHOOL DISTRI	\$ 1,112,800	\$ 2,226,900	\$ 355,100	\$ 3,694,800	\$ 1,112,800	\$ 429,200	\$ 1,542,100	\$ 5,236,900
Mississippi	YAZOO COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 538,200	\$ 1,283,200	\$ 327,900	\$ 2,149,200	\$ 538,200	\$ 396,300	\$ 934,500	\$ 3,083,700
Mississippi	Undistributed	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Mississippi	Part D, subpart 2	\$ 228,600	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 228,600	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

U.S. Department of Energy

1. Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program

Funds allotted for Mississippi: \$40,418,000

Funding through this program can be used to conduct residential and commercial building energy audits; establish financial incentives programs for energy efficiency improvements; grants to non-profit organizations to perform energy efficiency retrofits; develop/implement programs to conserve energy used in transportation; develop and implement building codes and inspections services to promote building energy efficiency; install light emitting diodes (LEDs); etc.

DOE will provide 68% of the direct formula funding to all cities over 35,000 in population and all counties over 200,000 in population. In addition, each State is guaranteed to have at least its 10 largest cities and 10 largest counties eligible for formula grants, regardless of population.

Cities and counties will receive direct funding, compete for grants at the State level, or compete nationally for DOE grants. Communities not eligible for direct formula funding should contact your State energy office to determine the process through which States will allocate block grants to smaller cities and counties.

For more information, please contact:

Mississippi Development Authority
Motice Bruce
Executive Director
Energy Division
P.O. Box 849
Jackson, MS 39205
Phone: 601-359-6600
Fax: 601-359-6642

2. Weatherization Assistance Programs

Funds allotted for Mississippi: \$49,421,193

This program, designed to help low-income families reduce their energy consumption and lower their energy costs, provides funding for weatherization service providers to install energy efficiency measures in the homes of qualifying homeowners free of charge.

To apply please contact:

LIHEAP Contact
Public Inquires: 1-800-421-0762
Website: www.mdhs.state.ms.us/cs_info.html
LIHEAP Administering Agency Contacts
www.mdhs.state.ms.us/csdir2.html

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

1. EPA/STAG - Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

Funds allotted for Mississippi: \$19,651,000

Common EPA State Tribal Assistance Grant programs address water treatment, wastewater treatment, targeted watershed grants, and state revolving funds for water projects. The DWSRF is primarily a State program. Each State will have considerable flexibility to determine the design of its program and to direct funding toward its most pressing compliance and public health protection needs.

The State of Mississippi Legislature under Section 41-3-16 of the Mississippi Code of 1972 authorizes the Local Governments and Rural Water Systems Improvements Board to implement the Emergency Loan Program and the Improvement Loan Program. For counties and municipalities, loans will be repaid by the withholding of homestead exemption tax loss reimbursements or sales tax distributions by the State Tax Commission, thereby avoiding the need to transmit a monthly repayment.

For more information regarding the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Program, receiving federal funding through the Stimulus Package, please contact:

For additional information:

Drinking Water SRF Coordinator
Division of Water Supply
Mississippi State Department of Health
P. O. Box 1700
Suite U-234
570 East Woodrow Wilson Boulevard
Jackson, MS 39215-1700
Phone: (601) 576-7518
Fax: (601) 576-7822

2. EPA/STAG - Clean Water State Revolving Fund

Funds allotted for Mississippi: \$35,856,600

This funding is flexible and may be used to target resources to particular environmental needs, including contaminated runoff from urban and agricultural areas, wetlands restoration, groundwater protection, brownfields remediation, estuary management, and wastewater treatment.

For additional information:

Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality
P. O. Box 2261
Jackson, MS 39225
Telephone: (601) 961-5611
Fax: (601) 354-6356

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

1. Community Services Block Grant

Funds allotted for Mississippi: \$16,017,526

Community Services Block Grants (CSBG), administered by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), provides federal funds to states, territories, and tribes for distribution to local agencies for activities to reduce poverty. Through Community Action Agencies (CAAs) and Human Resource Agencies (HRAs), the Division of Community Services distributes CSBG funds to garner local resources and stimulate community participation into opportunities for self-sufficiency using the case management approach.

For more information:

Applications are taken at Community Action Agencies or Human Resource Agencies. All 82 counties have application sites where clients can apply. If you do not know your local agency, you may call the Community Services Line Toll-Free Number: (800) 421-0762, Local: (601) 359-4768.

2. Head Start and Early Head Start Programs

\$2.1 billion is included in the economic stimulus package for Head Start and Early Head Start Program

The Federal government provides project-based awards to communities and local educational agencies (LEAs) to operate programs for childhood education and development for children 5 and under. Individual Head Start Programs (or program sponsors) will apply directly to their regional office under the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of Head Start.

For more information, please contact:

Head Start Regional Program Unit
Region IV, ACF/DHHS
61 Forsyth Street SW, Suite 4M60 Atlanta Federal Center
Atlanta, GA 30303
Phone: (404) 562-2800

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

1. Assistance to Firefighter Grant

\$210 million is included in the economic stimulus package for the Assistance to Fire Fighters Grant Program

AFG has helped firefighters and other first responders to obtain critically needed equipment, protective gear, emergency vehicles, training, and other resources needed to protect the public and emergency personnel from fire and related hazards.

To apply, please contact:

DHS/FEMA/Grant Programs Directorate
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program
Tech World Bldg - South Tower 5th Floor
500 C Street, SW
Washington, DC 20472
Phone: 1-866-274-0960
Email: firegrants@dhs.gov

2. State and Local Programs

\$300 million is included in the economic stimulus package for State and Local Programs

Funds can be used to pay for equipment, training, planning, and exercises in to support of port and transit security efforts. Equipment uses vary but must enhance security at, in, and around port and transit infrastructure.

For more information, please contact:

Jay Ledbetter, Director,
Office of Homeland Security
PO Box 958
Jackson, MS 39296-4501
601-346-1499

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

1. Community Development Block Grant

Funds allotted for Mississippi: \$9,630,692

Not less than 70% of CDBG funds must be used for activities that benefit low- and moderate -income persons.

For additional information:

Mississippi Development Authority
Tracey Giles, Bureau Manager
State of Mississippi
Division of Community Services
P.O. Box 849
Jackson, MS 39205-0849
Phone: (601) 359-6676
Fax: (601) 359-3108

MS	MS NONENTITLEMENT	\$8,071,701
MS	BILOXI	\$153,497
MS	GULFPORT	\$199,981
MS	HATTIESBURG	\$166,632
MS	JACKSON	\$674,273
MS	MOSS POINT	\$46,690
MS	PASCAGOULA	\$81,779

2. Public Housing Capital Fund

Funds allotted for Mississippi: \$32,559,198

The Public Housing Capital Fund provides funding for public housing capital programs, including public housing development, modernization, and amendments. Examples of capital modernization projects include replacing roofs and windows, improving common spaces, upgrading electrical and plumbing systems, and renovating the interior of an apartment. The funds may not be used for luxury improvements, direct social services, costs funded by other programs, and ineligible activities as determined by HUD on a case-by-case basis.

For additional information:

Mississippi Development Authority
Tracey Giles, Bureau Manager
State of Mississippi
Division of Community Services
P.O. Box 849
Jackson, MS 39205-0849
Phone: (601) 359-6676
Fax: (601) 359-3108

MS	MS006	Tennessee Valley Regional Housing Authority	\$3,549,597
MS	MS007	The Housing Authority of the City of Clarksdale	\$561,815
MS	MS019	Mississippi Regional Housing Authority No. IV	\$796,130
MS	MS030	Mississippi Regional Housing Authority No. V	\$1,260,593
MS	MS040	Mississippi Regional Housing Authority No. VIII	\$3,783,351
MS	MS057	Mississippi Regional Housing Authority No. VII	\$259,437
MS	MS058	Mississippi Regional Housing Authority No. VI	\$325,263
MS	MS061	The Housing Authority of the City of Canton	\$308,355
MS	MS063	The Housing Authority of the City of Yazoo City	\$624,768
MS	MS072	The Housing Authority of the City of Corinth	\$610,630
MS	MS082	The Housing Authority of the City of Winona	\$379,371
MS	MS086	The Housing Authority of the City of Vicksburg	\$888,788
MS	MS089	The Housing Authority of the City of Shelby	\$45,911
MS	MS094	The Housing Authority of the City of Hazlehurst	\$250,836
MS	MS103	The Housing Authority of the City of Jackson	\$1,076,409
MS	MS107	The Housing Authority of the City of Greenwood	\$913,410
MS	MS110	The Housing Authority of the City of Mound Bayou	\$211,543
MS	MS117	The Housing Authority of Attala County	\$123,999
MS	MS121	The Housing Authority of the City of Itta Bena	\$154,683

3. HOME Funding

Funds allotted for Mississippi: \$22,303,866

HOME provides formula grants to States and localities that communities use-often in partnership with local nonprofit groups-to fund a wide range of activities that build, buy, and/or rehabilitate affordable housing for rent or homeownership or provide direct rental assistance to low-income people. HOME funds are awarded annually as formula grants to participating jurisdictions. HUD establishes HOME Investment Trust Funds for each grantee, providing a line of credit that the jurisdiction may draw upon as needed. The program's flexibility allows States and local governments to use HOME funds for grants, direct loans, loan guarantees or other forms of credit enhancement, or rental assistance or security deposits.

For additional information:

Mississippi Development Authority
Tracey Giles, Bureau Manager
State of Mississippi
Division of Community Services
P.O. Box 849
Jackson, MS 39205-0849
Phone: (601) 359-6676
Fax: (601) 359-3108

4. Neighborhood Stabilization Program

\$2 billion is included in the economic stimulus package for the Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP)

This program provides emergency assistance to State and local governments to acquire and redevelop foreclosed properties that might otherwise become sources of abandonment and blight within their communities.

For more information, please contact:

HUD Jackson Field Office
Cassandra Terry, Field Office Director
McCoy Federal Building
100 W. Capitol Street
Room 910
Jackson, MS 39269-1096
(601) 965-4757
Fax (601) 965-4773

5. Homelessness Prevention Fund

Funds allotted for Mississippi: \$14,451,987

Funds are authorized for Section 502 guarantees and for direct loans. The Section 502 single family housing loan program is the largest part of the Rural Housing Service portfolio. Section 502 loans are primarily used to help low-income individuals or households purchase modest homes in rural areas. Funds can be used to build, repair, renovate, or relocate a home, or to purchase and prepare sites, including providing water and sewage facilities. Funds will also be provided for rural housing through the Self-Help and Assisted Homeownership Opportunity Program (SHOP) that is funded through the Department of Housing and Urban Development. This program supports eligible local and regional nonprofit housing organizations to develop or rehabilitate low-income rural housing.

For more information:

Mississippi Development Authority
Tracey Giles, Bureau Manager
State of Mississippi
Division of Community Services
P.O. Box 849
Jackson, MS 39205-0849
Phone: (601) 359-6676
Fax: (601) 359-3108

MS	MS STATE PROGRAM	\$13,348,427
MS	JACKSON	\$1,031,154

U.S. Department of Justice

1. Edward Byrne Grant

\$18,566,684 in Mississippi allocated funding is in the economic stimulus package for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) Program

Byrne funds can be used to support a broad range of activities to prevent and control crime and to improve the criminal justice system, which includes equipment, operations, and support for other associated law enforcement personnel (such as prosecutors, public defenders, etc.). The funding process is open/competitive and the funding cycle/project period is based on the Federal fiscal year.

To apply, please contact:

Mississippi Department of Public Safety
Post Office Box 23039
Jackson, MS 39225-3039
Phone: (601) 359-7880
Fax: (601) 359-7832

State	Jurisdiction Name	Government Type	Eligible Individual Allocation	Eligible Joint Allocation
MS	ALCORN COUNTY	County	*	
MS	CORINTH CITY	Municipal	\$40,211	\$40,211
MS	ATTALA COUNTY	County	\$14,109	
MS	KOSCIUSKO CITY	Municipal	\$24,691	\$38,800
MS	BOLIVAR COUNTY	County	*	
MS	CLEVELAND CITY	Municipal	\$49,030	
MS	SHELBY CITY	Municipal	\$13,404	\$62,434
MS	CLAY COUNTY	County	*	
MS	WEST POINT CITY	Municipal	\$38,800	\$38,800
MS	COAHOMA COUNTY	County	\$10,935	
MS	CLARKSDALE CITY	Municipal	\$101,587	\$112,522
MS	DESOTO COUNTY	County	\$41,270	
MS	OLIVE BRANCH CITY	Municipal	\$82,539	
MS	SOUTHAVEN CITY	Municipal	\$59,612	
MS	HORN LAKE CITY	Municipal	\$29,982	\$213,403
MS	FORREST COUNTY	County	*	
MS	HATTIESBURG CITY	Municipal	\$223,984	
MS	PETAL CITY	Municipal	\$11,287	\$235,271
MS	GRENADA COUNTY	County	\$13,051	
MS	GRENADA CITY	Municipal	\$89,241	\$102,292
MS	HANCOCK COUNTY	County	*	
MS	BAY ST LOUIS CITY	Municipal	\$19,400	
MS	WAVELAND CITY	Municipal	\$14,815	\$34,215

MS	HARRISON COUNTY	County	\$80,423	
MS	BILOXI CITY	Municipal	\$251,497	
MS	GULFPORT CITY	Municipal	\$279,716	
MS	LONG BEACH CITY	Municipal	\$11,640	
MS	PASS CHRISTIAN CITY	Municipal	\$15,167	\$638,443
MS	HINDS COUNTY	County	\$56,084	
MS	JACKSON CITY	Municipal	\$1,577,766	\$1,633,850
MS	HUMPHREYS COUNTY	County	*	
MS	BELZONI CITY	Municipal	\$11,287	\$11,287
MS	JONES COUNTY	County	\$41,975	
MS	LAUREL CITY	Municipal	\$240,210	\$282,185
MS	LAFAYETTE COUNTY	County	*	
MS	OXFORD CITY	Municipal	\$38,448	\$38,448
MS	LAUDERDALE COUNTY	County	\$35,626	
MS	MERIDIAN CITY	Municipal	\$221,515	\$257,141
MS	MADISON COUNTY	County	\$58,201	
MS	CANTON CITY	Municipal	\$92,416	\$150,617
MS	MONROE COUNTY	County	*	
MS	ABERDEEN CITY	Municipal	\$19,400	
MS	AMORY CITY	Municipal	\$13,404	\$32,804
MS	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	County	*	
MS	WINONA CITY	Municipal	\$10,582	\$10,582
MS	OKTIBBEHA COUNTY	County	\$20,811	
MS	STARKVILLE CITY	Municipal	\$67,372	\$88,183
MS	PEARL RIVER COUNTY	County	\$25,749	
MS	PICAYUNE CITY	Municipal	\$43,033	\$68,782
MS	PIKE COUNTY	County	\$32,099	
MS	MCCOMB CITY	Municipal	\$68,077	\$100,176
MS	PRENTISS COUNTY	County	*	
MS	BOONEVILLE CITY	Municipal	\$10,935	\$10,935
MS	RANKIN COUNTY	County	\$56,084	
MS	PEARL CITY	Municipal	\$89,594	\$145,678
MS	SCOTT COUNTY	County	*	
MS	MORTON CITY	Municipal	\$14,815	\$14,815

MS	SUNFLOWER COUNTY	County	*	
MS	INDIANOLA CITY	Municipal	\$82,539	\$82,539
MS	TALLAHATCHIE COUNTY	County	*	
MS	CHARLESTON CITY	Municipal	\$29,629	\$29,629
MS	UNION COUNTY	County	\$10,935	
MS	NEW ALBANY CITY	Municipal	\$26,102	\$37,037
MS	WARREN COUNTY	County	\$13,404	
MS	VICKSBURG CITY	Municipal	\$252,203	\$265,607
MS	WASHINGTON COUNTY	County	\$19,047	
MS	GREENVILLE CITY	Municipal	\$207,053	
MS	LELAND CITY	Municipal	\$15,520	\$241,620
MS	WAYNE COUNTY	County	*	
MS	WAYNESBORO CITY	Municipal	\$11,287	\$11,287
MS	WINSTON COUNTY	County	*	
MS	LOUISVILLE CITY	Municipal	\$10,229	\$10,229
MS	ADAMS COUNTY	County	\$40,211	
MS	BATESVILLE CITY	Municipal	\$19,047	
MS	BROOKHAVEN CITY	Municipal	\$15,873	
MS	CALHOUN COUNTY	County	\$16,226	
MS	CHICKASAW COUNTY	County	\$21,164	
MS	CLAIBORNE COUNTY	County	\$26,808	
MS	COLUMBIA CITY	Municipal	\$14,462	
MS	COLUMBUS CITY	Municipal	\$72,663	
MS	COVINGTON COUNTY	County	\$45,855	
MS	FLOWOOD CITY	Municipal	\$13,757	
MS	GEORGE COUNTY	County	\$46,913	
MS	GOODMAN TOWN	Municipal	\$17,284	
MS	GREENWOOD CITY	Municipal	\$114,990	
MS	HOLLY SPRINGS CITY	Municipal	\$87,830	
MS	HOLMES COUNTY	County	\$19,753	
MS	IUKA CITY	Municipal	\$11,640	
MS	JACKSON COUNTY	County	\$118,870	
MS	JEFFERSON COUNTY	County	\$41,622	
MS	LAMAR COUNTY	County	\$53,968	
MS	LEE COUNTY	County	\$85,008	
MS	LEFLORE COUNTY	County	\$158,729	
MS	LEXINGTON CITY	Municipal	\$10,229	
MS	LINCOLN COUNTY	County	\$35,979	
MS	LOWNDES COUNTY	County	\$86,419	
MS	MADISON CITY	Municipal	\$10,935	
MS	MARION COUNTY	County	\$59,612	
MS	MARSHALL COUNTY	County	\$104,408	
MS	MOSS POINT CITY	Municipal	\$93,826	

MS	NATCHEZ CITY	Municipal	\$48,677
MS	OCEAN SPRINGS CITY	Municipal	\$27,160
MS	PANOLA COUNTY	County	\$65,255
MS	PASCAGOULA CITY	Municipal	\$132,980
MS	RICHLAND CITY	Municipal	\$19,047
MS	RIDGELAND CITY	Municipal	\$46,561
MS	RIPLEY CITY	Municipal	\$11,993
MS	SHARKEY COUNTY	County	\$12,698
MS	SIMPSON COUNTY	County	\$33,862
MS	STONE COUNTY	County	\$31,040
MS	TATE COUNTY	County	\$11,287
MS	TIPPAH COUNTY	County	\$27,513
MS	TISHOMINGO COUNTY	County	\$22,928
MS	TUNICA COUNTY	County	\$104,761
MS	TUPELO CITY	Municipal	\$91,005
MS	WIGGINS CITY	Municipal	\$23,986

Local total	\$7,194,656
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State of Mississippi	\$11,199,389
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Grand total for Mississippi	\$18,394,045
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* Counties that have an asterisk (*) under the “Eligible Individual Allocation” column are ineligible for a direct FY 09 Recovery Act - Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) award from BJA. For JAG purposes, these counties remain a partner with the jurisdictions receiving funds and must be a signatory on the required Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). A sample MOU is provided online at: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/recoveryJAG/09JAGMOU.pdf>.

** Shaded allocation amounts for disparate jurisdictions appearing in the “Eligible Individual Allocation” column are suggested amounts based on what each jurisdiction would have been eligible to receive if there was no identified disparity. Disparate jurisdictions are responsible for determining individual allocations and documenting individual allocations in the MOU. Additional JAG Frequently Asked Questions can be found on the BJA JAG web page at: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/recoveryJAG/09JAGFAQ.pdf>.

2. Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program

\$1billion is in the economic stimulus package for the COPS program

Federal funds will be used to support the hiring of about 13,000 new police officers for three years. State, local, federally recognized tribal, and public law enforcement agencies, as well as jurisdictions serving special populations (e.g., transit, university, public housing, schools, and natural resources) are eligible to apply for COPS funding for the direct hire of police officers and sheriffs' deputies.

To apply, please contact:

Funds are distributed by competitive grant and administered directly by the U.S. Department of Justice's COPS Office.

Grant Program Specialist - Sponsored/Targeted: Pete Borges
Phone: (202) 616-9420

Grant Program Specialist - Discretionary/Non-Targeted: Lynette Chambliss
Phone: (202) 353-9790

3. Rural Law Enforcement Assistance

\$125 million is in the economic stimulus package for the rural law enforcement assistance program

These monies are intended to “combat the persistent problems of drug-related crime in rural America. Funds will be available on a competitive basis for drug enforcement and other law enforcement activities in rural states and rural areas, including for the hiring of police officers and for community drug prevention and treatment programs.”

To apply, please contact:

Bureau of Justice Assistance
810 7th Street NW.
Washington, DC 20531
202-514-6278

4. Victims Compensation

\$100 million is in the economic stimulus package for the Victims Compensation Program

Formula grants to be administered through the Justice Department's Office for Victims of Crime to support State compensation and assistance programs for victims and survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse, drunk driving, homicide, and other Federal and state crimes.

For additional information:

Office of the Attorney General
Crime Prevention & Victim Services
Crime Victim Compensation Division
Post Office Box 220
Jackson, MS 39205-0220
Toll Free: 800-829-6766
Local: 601-359-6766

5. Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force

\$50 million is in the economic stimulus package for the Internet Crimes Against Children Taskforce

This money is set aside to help State and local law enforcement agencies enhance investigative responses to offenders who use the Internet, online communication systems, or other computer technology to sexually exploit children.

For additional information:

Bureau of Justice Assistance
810 7th Street NW
Washington, DC 20531
202-514-6278

6. Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs

\$225 million is included in the economic stimulus package for Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs

This funding can be used to provide training, consultation, and information on domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault against individuals with disabilities and to provide direct services to victims of elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation, including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against victims who are 50 years of age or older through training and services.

To apply, please contact:

<http://www.ovw.usdoj.gov/open-solicitations.htm>

U.S. Department of Transportation

1. Highway Funding

Funds allotted for Mississippi: \$354,564,343

Funds are to be distributed through the existing federal-aid highway program. Priority is to be given to projects that are projected to be completed within three years and are located in economically distressed areas. The funds are to be apportioned within 21 days of enactment. 120 days after enactment the Secretary of DOT will withdraw from each state an amount equal to 50% of unobligated non-suballocated funds.

For additional information:

Mississippi Department of Transportation
P.O. Box 1850
Jackson, MS 39215-1850

District 2:

Commissioner - Bill Minor (662)842-1122
District Engineer - Richard Allen (662)563-4541
Counties - Attala, Carroll, Coahoma, , Leflore, Quitman, Tallahatchie, Tunica,

District 3:

Commissioner - Dick Hall (601)359-7035
District Engineer – Kevin Magee (662)746-2513
Counties - Bolivar, Claiborne, Copiah, Holmes, Humphreys, Issaquena, Jefferson, Sharkey, Sunflower, Warren, Washington, Yazoo

District 5:

Commissioner - Dick Hall (601)359-7035
District Engineer – Ricky May (601)683-3341
Counties - Hinds, Leake, Madison

2. Additional Surface Transportation Grants

The bill provides for a new "surface transportation" discretionary grant program. Distribution of these funds is to be accomplished on a competitive basis. Criteria for selection are to be developed by the Secretary of Transportation and published within 75 days of enactment of the bill. Grant applications are required within 180 days of enactment of these provisions with grant awards selected within one year of enactment.

3. Transit Formula Funding

Funds allotted for Mississippi: \$25,466,306

Funding is included in the economic stimulus package to make capital grants to states to develop high speed rail corridors and possibly intercity passenger rail service and congestion grants; for transit capital and operating assistance in rural and urbanized areas area for transportation-related planning. Funds can be used for acquisition, construction, and improvement of public transit facilities and equipment needed for a safe, efficient, and coordinated public transportation system.

For additional information:

Public Transit Division
401 N. West Street, 9th Floor

P.O. Box 1850
Jackson, MS 39205-1850
Phone: (601) 359-7800
Fax: (601) 359-7777

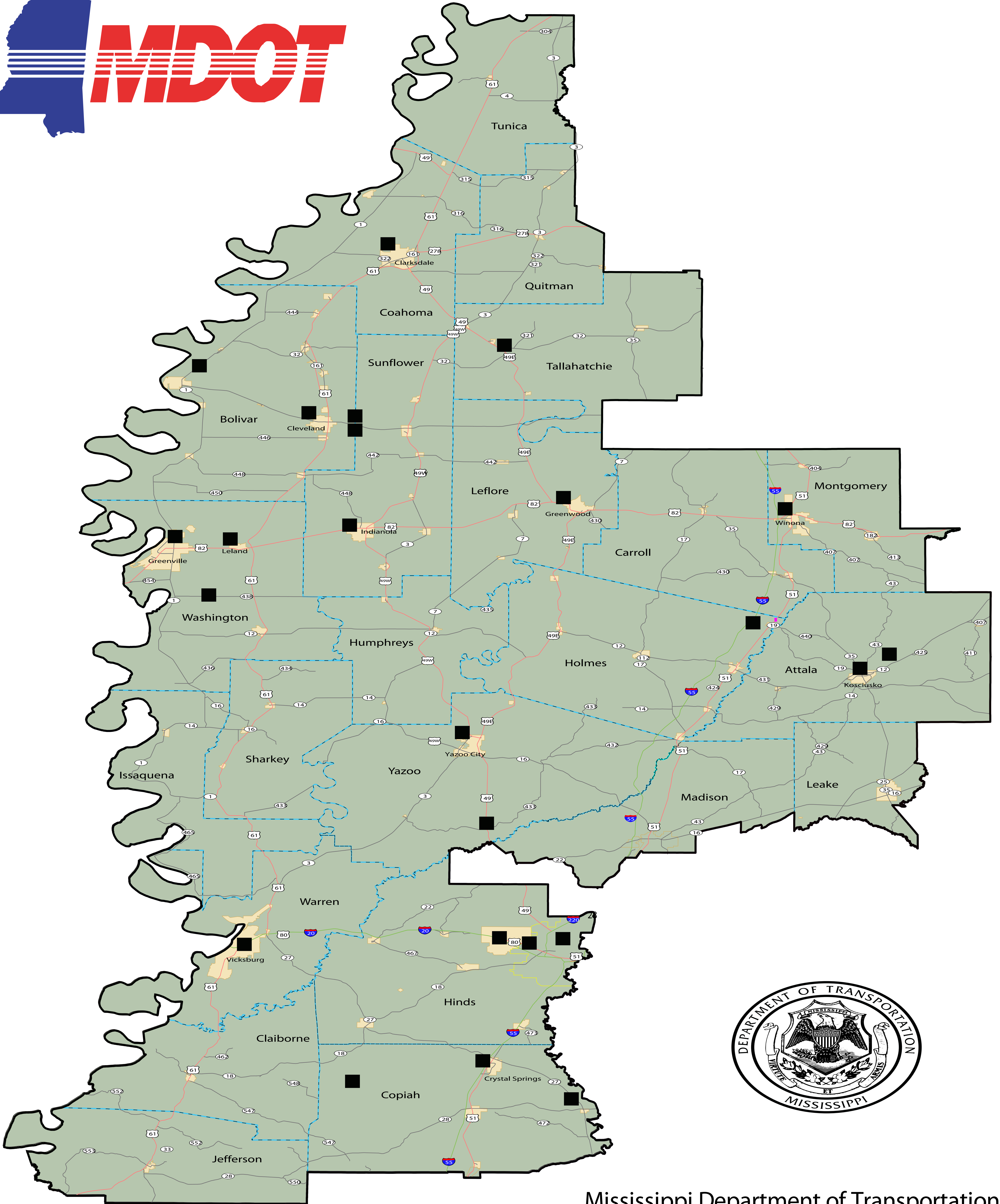
Airport Improvement Program (AIP)

\$1.1 billion is included in the economic stimulus package for the airport improvement program

Eligible projects include airports approved through the National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS), significant to national air transportation. Improvements related to enhancing airport safety, capacity, security, and environmental concerns. In general, AIP funds can be used on most airfield capital improvements or repairs except those for terminals, hangars, are all eligible expenditures.

To apply, please contact:

Federal Aviation Administration
Airports Division
Rusty Chapman, Division Manager
FAA Southern Region
Airports Division, Suite 540
1701 Columbia Ave.
College Park, GA 30337
Phone: (404) 305-6700
Fax: (404) 305-6730



Mississippi Department of Transportation
Second Congressional District

County	Termini	Scope	Current Estimate
BOLIVAR / SUNFLOWER	SR 8 FROM CLEVELAND TO RULEVILLE	GRADE BRIDGE 2 LANE	11,700,000.00
BOLIVAR / SUNFLOWER	SR 8 BOLIVAR COUNTY HOSPITAL TO RULEVILLE	OVERLAY	1,425,000.00
BOLIVAR	SR 1 - 2.878 MILES N SR 8 TO BUNGE CORP. TURNOFF	OVERLAY	1,605,000.00
COPIAH	SR 27 FROM INTERSECTION OF 27 & 28 NORTH ENDING AT END OF MAINTENANCE SECTION	WIDEN & OVERLAY	2,860,900.00
HINDS	US 80 AND SHAW ROAD IN JACKSON, HINDS COUNTY, TRAFFIC SIGNAL	TRAFFIC SIGNAL	400,000.00
HINDS	US 80 FROM SPRINGRIDGE ROAD TO TERRY ROAD	PAVEMENT RESTORATION	8,500,000.00
HOLMES	I-55 REST AREA IN HOLMES COUNTY - SITE IMPROVEMENTS	REST AREAS	1,000,000.00
WASHINGTON	SR 438 FROM US 61 TO SR 1	OVERLAY	1,800,000.00
YAZOO	US 49 IN YAZOO COUNTY FROM THE BIG BLACK RIVER TO THE CONCRETE SECTION AT BENTONIA	WIDEN & OVERLAY	2,600,000.00
COPIAH	CARTER HILL ROAD AND MLK DRIVE	WIDEN & OVERLAY	707,000.00
ATTALA	VAIDEN-FRENCH CAMP ROAD, KNOX CROSSING ROAD	BASE REPAIR, LEVEL RESEAL	1,375,600.00
TALLAHATCHIE	VARIOUS ROADS IN THE TOWN OF WEBB	OVERLAY	47,000.00
COAHOMA	CLARKSDALE	TO BE DETERMINED	740,861.00
BOLIVAR	CLEVELAND	TO BE DETERMINED	496,695.00
COPIAH	CRYSTAL SPRINGS	TO BE DETERMINED	210,757.00
WASHINGTON	GREENVILLE	TO BE DETERMINED	1,494,032.00
LEFLORE	GREENWOOD	TO BE DETERMINED	661,195.00
SUNFLOWER	INDIANOLA	TO BE DETERMINED	432,998.00
HINDS & MADISON	JACKSON (UZA) (RICHLAND, CANTON, LANGFORD)	TO BE DETERMINED	1,253,418.00
ATTALA	KOSCIUSKO	TO BE DETERMINED	264,550.00
WASHINGTON	LELAND	TO BE DETERMINED	197,443.00
WARREN	VICKSBURG	TO BE DETERMINED	947,635.00
MONTGOMERY	WINONA	TO BE DETERMINED	196,726.00
YAZOO	YAZOO CITY	TO BE DETERMINED	522,138.00
	AREAS LESS THAN 5,000	TO BE DETERMINED	600,000.00
GRAND TOTAL			42,038,948.00

TAX PROVISIONS

Relief for State and Local Government

The stimulus measure would provide that tax-exempt obligations issued during 2009 or 2010 and held by a financial institution, in an amount not to exceed 2 percent of the adjusted basis of the financial institution's assets, would not be taken into account for the purpose of determining the portion of the financial institution's interest expense subject to the pro rata interest disallowance rule of section 265(b).

The measure also would amend section 291(e) of the tax code to provide that tax exempt obligations issued during 2009 and 2010, and not taken into account for purposes of the calculation of a financial institution's interest expense subject to the pro rata interest disallowance rule, would be treated as having been acquired on Aug. 7, 1986. Under the measure, such obligations would be financial institution preference terms, and the amount allowable as a deduction by a financial institution with respect to interest incurred to carry such obligations would be reduced by 20 percent. With respect to tax-exempt obligations issued during 2009 and 2010, the measure would increase from \$10 million to \$30 million the annual limit for qualified small issuers. In the case of a "pooled financing issue" issued in 2009 or 2010, the measure would apply the \$30 million annual volume limitation at the borrower level, rather than at the level of the pooled financing issuer.

The measure would modify the small-issuer exception to tax-exempt interest expense allocation rules for financial institutions. It would clarify that, for purposes of determining whether an issuer meets the requirements of the small issuer exception, qualified 501(c)(3) bonds issued in 2009 or 2010 would be treated as if they were issued by the 501(c)(3) organization for whose benefit they were issued. In the case of an organization described in section 501(c)(3) and exempt from taxation under section 501(a), the substitute would make the requirements for "qualified financing issues" applied as if the section 501(c)(3) organization were the issuer. It would define a "qualified financing issue" as any composite or pooled issue the proceeds of which are used directly or indirectly to make or finance loans to two or more ultimate borrowers, all of whom are qualified borrowers.

The measure would provide that tax-exempt interest on private activity bonds issued in 2009 and 2010 would not be an item of tax preference for purposes of the alternative minimum tax. Interest on tax-exempt bonds issued in 2009 and 2010 would not be included in the corporate adjustment based on current earnings.

The measure would create a category of tax-credit bonds: qualified school construction bonds. Under the measure, qualified school construction bonds must meet three requirements: all available project proceeds of the bond issue must be used for the construction, rehabilitation or repair of a public school facility or for the acquisition of land on which such a bond-financed facility would be constructed; the bond must be issued by a state or local government within which such school would be located; and the issuer would designate such bonds as a qualified school construction bond.

As amended, the measure would cap the national limitation on qualified school construction bonds of \$11 billion for calendar years 2009 and 2010, respectively.

Allocations would be made to the states under the 60 percent allocation according to their respective populations of children aged 5 through 17. The remaining 40 percent of the national limitation for a calendar year would be allocated by the secretary of the Treasury among local educational agencies, which are large local educational agencies.

Under the measure, the taxpayer holding qualified school construction bonds on a credit allowance date would be entitled to a tax credit. The credit rate on the bonds would be set by the secretary at a rate that is 50 percent of the rate that would permit issuance of such bonds without discount and interest cost to the issuer.

The measure would extend and expand qualified zone academy bonds. It would authorize issuance of up to \$1.4 billion of qualified zone academy bonds annually for 2009 and 2010, respectively.

The measure would permit an issuer to elect to have an otherwise tax-exempt bond treated as a "taxable governmental bond." As defined by the measure, a "taxable governmental bond" is any obligation, other than a private activity bond, if the interest on such obligation would be excludable from gross income under section 103 and the issuer makes an

irrevocable election to have the proposal apply. Under the measure, the holder of a taxable governmental bond would accrue a tax credit in the amount of 35 percent of the interest payable on the interest payment dates of the bond during the calendar year. The sum of the accrued credits could be allowed against regular and alternative minimum tax. Unused credit could be carried forward to succeeding taxable years.

The measure would permit an issuer to designate one or more areas as recovery zones. As defined by the measure, the recovery zone area must have significant poverty, unemployment or rate of home foreclosures, or be any area of general distress. Under the measure, the national recovery zone economic development bond limitation would be \$10 billion. The national recovery zone facility bond limitation would be \$15 billion. Recovery zone economic development bonds would entitle the issuer to receive an advance tax credit equal to 35 percent of the interest payable on an interest payment date. Recovery zone facility bonds would entitle the issuer to receive an advance tax credit equal to 55 percent of the interest payable on an interest payment date.